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HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1770.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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JOE HOWARD, JR. AT CONVENTION.

Views on the Situation Among
the Candidates.

McKINLEY SURE OF NOMINATION.

Morton's Chances Hopeless and Reed a Back Number—All Unite on Ohio's Napoleon—"Me Too" Platt Turned Down—Quay Still Anxious.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—The money plank of the platform has been agreed upon: It is a victory for the Middle West, but is perfectly satisfactory to the extreme east.

This is the resolution: "The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879. Since then every dollar has been as good as gold. We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, except by international agreement, which we favor, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard should be preserved. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only that its parity with gold can be maintained, and we favor measures designed to maintain inviolable the money of the United States, whether coin or paper, at the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth."

THEIR MONEY PLANK.

Republicans Will Declare Against Free Coinage.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—Joseph Howard, in his special correspondence, says: This is the eve of the convention, and a mighty unpleasant eve at that. The weather would appear to be in harmony with the delegates. Your news-men tell you that they haven't anything to tell you. The situation is absolutely unchanged. No one has entertained a moment's doubt of the certainty of McKinley's nomination, so there is no novelty in that situation. Platt came here claiming sixty votes, and tonight he has fifty-nine and a half, so there doesn't appear to be much alteration in that arithmetical problem. The gold men have insisted right along that the platform would be satisfactory to the people of the country who believe there should be 100 cents' worth of metal in every Governmental obligation. Tonight everybody concedes that the platform in that respect will be as strong as expert intelligence can make it.

... one live topic of conversation or gossip and of effort today is the Vice-Presidential candidate.

The program, as at present arranged, assuming that the name of Senator Quay will be presented, calls for two speeches by the chairmen, temporary and permanent, and five by the presenters of candidates: Foraker, who will name McKinley; Dewey, who will speak for Morton; Lodge, who will espouse Reed; Baldwin, who will support Allison; and possibly Governor Hastings, who is to go through the farce with Brother Quay.

CONGRESS IS ADJOURNED.

Last Days—Work in Senate and House.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The final session of the House today was devoid of public interest. The appropriation bills had been passed and the House simply waited for the end to come. A number of the members were made happy by the passage of some local bills of interest to their districts. Beyond a little misunderstanding between Bailey of Texas and Marsh of Illinois the utmost good feeling prevailed.

Turner of Georgia, on behalf of the minority, offered the following:

"Resolved, That the thanks of this House are due and are hereby tendered to Thomas B. Reed, Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the ability, efficiency and impartiality with which he has discharged the arduous and responsible duties of his

office during the present session of Congress."

The resolution was greeted with great applause and enthusiastically adopted by a standing vote.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Vice-President Stevenson brought the session of the Senate to a final close at 4 o'clock today, after a brief valedictory expressing his thanks to the Senators for their courtesies to him through the session. The galleries were well filled but there was an absence of the packed corridors incident to an eventful close of Congress. The session began at 12 o'clock, but no business was transacted beyond the formalities preceding an adjournment.

PLATT TURNED DOWN.

Contested Cases Nearly All Declared Against Him.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—The spell in the Empire State is broken. Svengali Platt has lost the potency of his political power. After an all-night contest before the National Committee, ending at 4 o'clock this morning, a decision was reached in the cases of the contested districts, and the anti-Platt delegates were slated in all of them but one, where the contestants abandoned their contest, and in another district where a half vote was given to each side, the anti-Platt victory was only a partial one. The result is a severe blow to Platt, and a distinct weakening of his power.

VOTE FOR McKINLEY.

St. Louis Delegates Impatient to Cast Their Ballots.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—Bradley of Kentucky has withdrawn; Quay is like the man who had the tussle with the bear, and would like to let go; Allison has no supporters outside of Iowa; Morton's case is hopeless; Reed, bulky as he is, is still too slender a Reed for many Republicans to lean upon, and five-sixths of the delegates are impatiently waiting for the opportunity to get down to business, and vote for Major McKinley, the one man of all others in the nation whom the Republicans most desire to lead them on to victory. This is the situation in St. Louis today.

RUDOLPH WINS.

Supreme Court Decision in the Nevada Bank Suit.

The Sugar Stock Put on as Security for a Debt of C. A. Spreckels Cannot be Sent to Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—Rudolph Spreckels has won a Supreme Court victory in his suit against the Nevada Bank relative to sending out of this country stock given by him as security. The Superior Court order dissolving a preliminary injunction was yesterday reversed.

In 1894 C. A. Spreckels purchased of Claus Spreckels Hawaiian bonds for \$700,000, pledging collateral securities exceeding the amount of the debt. As additional security, Rudolph Spreckels pledged 5,000 shares of the Paauhau Plantation Company, valued at \$500,000, under agreement with Claus Spreckels that it should not be transferred out of the owner's name upon the corporation books until after the maturity of the debt. In December, 1894, Claus Spreckels transferred and assigned the debt and securities to the Nevada Bank. One-half of the debt was paid and one-half of the securities transferred to the owners. The bank threatened to send the stock certificates to Hawaii and cause them to be transferred from the owner's name.

A preliminary injunction was dissolved by the Superior Court and Rudolph Spreckels appealed. Justice Henshaw, in the opinion handed down yesterday, said:

"In the case of a pledge, unless this particular form of procedure be necessary for his protection, it will not be adjudged to be within his rights, for the effect of it might be to imperil upon the other hand valuable rights and privileges of the pledgor. Thus, as here, it would give rise to questions involving the right to vote the stock at corporate elections, questions as to who should receive and retain dividends, questions of the removal of the stock to foreign jurisdictions, and the like. * * * It is not the law of this State, nor is it the law generally, that a transfer upon the books of the corporation is essential to the creation of a valid pledge."

Mr. James Perdue, an old soldier residing at Monroe, Mich., was severely afflicted with rheumatism but received prompt relief from pain by using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He says: "At times my back would ache so badly that I could hardly rise. If I had not gotten relief I would not be here to write these few lines. Chamberlain's Pain Balm has done me a great deal of good and I feel very thankful for it." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

SOUTH AFRICAN REFORMERS FREE.

Pay Fines of \$25,000 and are
Released From Custody.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA BADLY MIXED.

No Money to Pay Spanish Soldiers. General Lee Says Situation is Desplorable—Protection of Sugar Industry—Peace in the Far East.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—United States Vice-Consul Knight at Cape Town, South Africa, cabled the State Department to-day as follows:

"Reform leaders released, with fine of \$25,000 each. No banishment." This closes the Hammond incident.

LONDON, June 12.—All of the London papers this morning dwell upon the commercial instinct of the Boers in fining the Reformers. The Times says: "It will be a considerable addition to the flourishing revenues of the Transvaal. But, after all, persons engaged in the perilous business of revolution-making must expect to pay when they are caught. On the whole, however, President Kruger has let off the 'little dogs' easily. The punishment is substantial, but it cannot be pronounced vindictive or even excessive."

The release of the Reformers ought to mark a distinct step forward in the reconciliation of the two races. Time will be needed to assuage the passions and prejudices aroused, but unless they are kept alive by continued provocation they will subside ere long. We are busy and practical a race to pursue a struggle unless the wrongs that cause it remain unredressed."

The article concludes with a tribute to President Kruger for acting up to the spirit of the friendly assurances he gave to the British authorities, and urges the redress of the grievances of the Uitlanders, saying: "The President has begun well. We hope, in the interest of his own countrymen, as well as that of our own, that he will not lightly weary in well doing."

FOR BEET SUGAR.

Western Delegates Will Present Resolutions at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—California, Nebraska and Utah will urge the adoption of a declaration in favor of encouraging the beet sugar industry. National Committeeman H. M. de Young of California says he expects this proposition to receive the support of all the States where cereals are produced, because the beet industry will give a crop paying \$50 an acre, where corn and wheat pay only \$5 and \$10. Last year California produced 40,000,000 pounds of beet sugar. The following is a draft of the plank to be proposed:

"The practicability of successfully growing sugar beets throughout the United States having been clearly demonstrated, we believe the expansion of this industry will materially add to the wealth of our farmers and increase the value of our farming lands. And we therefore favor such a measure as will increase the production of all of the \$125,000,000 now sent to foreign countries in payment for this indispensable article."

"We advocate sufficient protection to develop a national sugar industry. We favor adequate protection to any new industry which will help our agricultural class. For instance, a national sugar industry."

TRIAL OF JAMESON.

The Prosecution Has Presented All of Its Evidence.

LONDON, June 12.—The trial of Dr. Jameson and the other Transvaal raiders was resumed today. The prosecution closed with the production of the famous cryptograms exchanged between the various parties interested in the raid. Sir Edward Clarke, for the defense, intimated that unless further proofs were forthcoming regarding the proclamation of the foreign enlistment act, and its application to the case, he should hereafter submit that the court had no jurisdiction. The trial was adjourned until Monday.

HUSTLE FOR PREMIERSHIP.

Balfour and Chamberlain Playing Their Cards.

LONDON, June 13.—The great race for the Premiership of England between Arthur Balfour and Joseph Chamberlain has become extremely interesting to close observers. The rivalry between these two statesmen has always been keen, but the actual race commenced

when they became members of the same cabinet. Chamberlain's opportunity came with Jameson's raid into the Transvaal, and he took it boldly. The ground he then gained he has more than maintained, and in the opinion of expert politicians he is now too far ahead for Balfour to catch up with him.

How great is the muddle into which Balfour has got Parliamentary business is sufficiently demonstrated by the fact that despite the Government majority of nearly 150 there is a legislative deadlock in the Commons, and the Conservative leaders have been compelled to resort to the desperate expedient of summoning a meeting of the rank and file to talk over the situation.

TERRIBLE DEVASTATION.

Consul General Lee Speaks on Affairs in Cuba.

HAVANA, June 11.—"The war now being waged in Cuba is devastating the island," said Consul General Lee. "I understand enough of the situation to know that the destruction of property between the lines of the contending forces is enormous."

"Bodies of troops from both the Cuban and Spanish armies, and bands of men belonging to neither side, rob and burn because there is no authority between the lines to restrain them."

"The property of American citizens is suffering greatly, and will continue to suffer until peace comes. Peace should come immediately. But there is no peace and will not be for a long time if it depends on a decisive victory by one side or the other."

FINANCIAL TROUBLE IN CUBA.

Pay of Spanish Troops Three Months in Arrears.

MADRID, June 10.—In official circles the report in denied that Spain has received a note from the United States suggesting friendly intervention in Cuban affairs.

A dispatch received here from Havana says the administration there is in serious financial trouble. The pay of the Spanish troops is reported to be three months in arrears, and in consequence the soldiers are believed to be discontented. Another dispatch from Cuba says the insurgents recently exploded a dynamite mine, wounding eight citizens.

PEACE IN THE FAR EAST.

Removal of All Probability of Complications.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 14.—The speech made by Count Goltzchowski, the Austrian Prime Minister, has removed all probability of complications in the far East and has destroyed Greek hopes of intervention of the powers. The German Ambassador at Constantinople is supporting the action of the French and Russian Ambassadors in giving friendly counsel to the Porte.

Pacific Fleet Command.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—It is reported in naval circles that Rear Admiral Ramsey, present chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and who retires next spring, will take command of the Pacific squadron in August, succeeding Rear Admiral Beardslee, whose two years' sea duty expires in that month.

Admiral Beardslee is said to be opposed to relinquishing his present billet and is making strenuous efforts to retain it. Commodore Howell made application some months ago for assignment to the Pacific squadron, but was refused, which is taken as an indication that it is reserved for some officer of high rank.

Sailors Killed by the Sun.

LONDON, June 12.—A special from Bombay says the British second class twin screw cruiser Bonaventure, flagship of the east India squadron, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Edmund Drummond, lost seventy men by sunstroke on the voyage from Colombo to Pondicherry.

Weyler Wants a Change.

HAVANA, June 10.—Captain General Weyler has cabled Generals Inclan, Munex and other chiefs of Pinar del Rio province to take part in an important conference here. It is believed the discussion is based on a proposition to change the plan of campaign.

Portugal as a Mediator.

NEW YORK, June 10.—A special to the Herald from Rio Janeiro says: Full details of Portugal's offer to mediate between England and Brazil in relation to the Trinidad affair have been received by President Moraes.

Royal Yachts in a Race.

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., June 11.—The regatta of the Royals Southampton Yacht Club was sailed today over the usual course. The Meteor won the race, finishing at 7:52:50. The Britannia finished at 8:10:30 and Alisa at 8:19:30.

Spreckels in Germany.

BERLIN, June 13.—Claus Spreckels was investigating the methods and machinery of the beet sugar refining industry of Magdeburg during the week.

Britains' Ambassador to France.

LONDON, June 13.—The Saturday Review announces that Lord Standish will succeed Lord Dufferin as British Ambassador at Paris.

Heir to the Persian Throne.

TEHERAN, June 12.—Mohammed Ali Mirza, eldest son of the Shah, was proclaimed heir apparent today.

GENERAL DIMOND DYING IN NEW YORK.

Stricken While en Route to
Carlsbad, Germany.

HIS SON HARRY ATTENDS HIM.

A Victim of Brights Disease—Ill for Several Months—Head of a Famous Commission House—Connections in Honolulu—Head of State Militia.

The family of Major General W. H. Dimond received word yesterday that the General is very ill in New York. He is at the Gilsey House and his son Harry is with him, says the San Francisco Examiner of the 18th inst. At first it was reported that the General was dead, but the dispatch from Harry Dimond said that he was still alive. Since receiving this dispatch the family has been waiting with anxiety for further news.

General Dimond has been a very sick man for several months. Last week, acting on the advice of his physicians, he started for Europe, hoping to regain his health there. His son Harry accompanied him. That his condition was very precarious was known to his family when he started, but they hoped for the best.

General Dimond is the managing partner of the firm of Williams, Dimond & Co. He is a leading Republican and is commander of the National Guard of this State. He has a wide circle of friends in the principal clubs, of nearly all of which he is a member, as well as in the Knights Templar, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Loyal Legion and Grand Army, to all of which orders he belongs. The general has many friends in the East and in Hawaii, where he was born. He has been superintendent of the mint, chairman of the Republican State central committee, and once nearly secured his party's nomination for Governor.

His family consists of three sons and two daughters. The Dimond girls were the leaders of the young society set prior to their marriage a couple of years ago, and since being wedded they have always entertained largely. They were very popular with the debutantes as well as the younger married people. Miss Eleanor Dimond and Paul R. Jarboe were married at Trinity Church on September 10, 1894, and two weeks later Miss Mae Dimond became the wife of Joseph S. Tobin at the Dimond residence on Washington street.

There are three sons, Edwin R. Dimond, who resides with his family at 2204 Pacific avenue, Harry Dimond, who was born in Honolulu, and is unmarried, and W. W. Dimond, whose business is in Honolulu.

When his daughters were married General Dimond kept house with his son Harry at the Washington street residence, while his daughters sought their own homes. The lonely life did not suit him, and since the death of his wife his daughters have been his constant companions. So he leased the Coleman residence and the three families occupied it in common. They entertained extensively during the past year. The General has been engaged in building a permanent home for himself on Webster street, near Broadway.

W. W. Dimond, son of the General, whose store is in the von Holt block, had no particulars beyond what was in the newspapers, and two telegrams from his brother Harry. One, dated the 16th, stated that his father had been unconscious for twenty-four hours and that his condition was hopeless. The other was dated the 17th and merely stated that his condition was then unchanged.

Lucky Fish Inspector.

Fish Inspector Keliipio is now happy, for now there is being erected just outside the lower end of the fishmarket a house that will contain two rooms, one office and the other a bedroom. He will be the sole occupant of this mansion and intends to rig it up in true Hawaiian style. Ever since he began his duties in the office which he now holds, Mr. Keliipio has worried along with a small tent which has been to say the least most inconvenient. Just here it seems a fit place to mention the creditable work Mr. Keliipio has been doing in keeping the fishmarket in such good condition at all times. It is positively above reproach.

The U. S. S. Charleston was busy all day yesterday with the work of taking on coal. She will sail for San Francisco today, probably late in the afternoon.

ARTIST FISHER TO PAINT HAWAII.

Will Visit the Islands and
Paint Pictures.

ARTIST WITH A REPUTATION.

Has Exhibition in Dresden, Paris and
Berlin—Yosemite Valley a Favorite
Subject—Manoa Valley to be Por-
trayed—Waipio Gulch and Falls.

For the first time in many months
the people in Honolulu are to be treated
to an exhibition of paintings from the
hand of an artist whose reputation in
California is the best. Nor is he en-
tirely unknown here, for on the walls
of the homes of a few art connoisseurs
paintings in oil or water colors by
Hugo A. Fisher are to be found.

Mr. Fisher was born in Bohemia,
forty-three years ago, and when old
enough studied under his father, a
celebrated artist in Prague. At eighteen
years of age he went to New York,



HUGO A. FISHER, Artist.

opened a studio and began making a
reputation. Ten years ago he moved to
San Francisco, and during his residence
at the Golden Gate he has become,
through conscientious treatment of his
subjects, one of the best known and
most sought after artists on the coast.

He has painted for the barons there,
and his works are to be found in the
homes of the Hopkins, Fairs, Stan-
fords, Donoughs and others. One pic-
ture, a study of the Yosemite, was
painted on an order from Mr. Le Roy,
and by him exhibited in the Paris
Salon. Mr. Fisher has also exhibited
in the salons at Berlin, London and
Dresden. He took first prize at the
State Exhibition in California for a
painting of Grass Lake.

He brought with him to Honolulu a
painting of Yosemite Valley, showing
the Merced river winding through the
valley, the giant peaks on either side
throwing their shadows in wonderful
grandeur. This is said to be the only
painting of Yosemite made from this
particular point, and the subject has in
no way lost its interest or attractive-
ness through Mr. Fisher's handling.
The painting is a large one, and the
price—well! it is beyond the reach of
the average Honolulu art lover. But as
W. G. Irwin has a half dozen of Mr.
Fisher's paintings, he may want to pos-
sess this one when he sees it.

The artist was seen at Sans Souci
Friday, where he had gone for the pur-
pose of studying the effects. In response
to a question by an Advertiser reporter
he said:

"This is my first visit to the Islands,
and I come with two objects in view:
First, to exhibit some paintings I have
brought with me; this I have arranged
to do with the Pacific Hardware Com-
pany. They have taken the pictures and
will exhibit them as soon as their art
rooms have been newly decorated in
warmer tones than they now have on
the walls. Second: For new ideas.

"In the meantime I will make some
sketches of whatever strikes my fancy
on this island, and then visit Hawaii,
where I understand there are some ro-
mantic gorges and high waterfalls, riv-
alling in some respects the great Yo-
semite. There are several of these falls
in Waipio, I think it is called, but I do
not remember ever having seen a paint-
ing of them. I shall visit there and
make some pictures. These, of course,
will be sold if customers are found for
them. Then I will make other paintings
and exhibit them in San Francisco and
New York, where I feel quite sure they
will be of interest.

"The ideas of the people over there
regarding the scenery here are rather
vague and are confined principally to
some excellent paintings of the volcano
by the great Taveruier and your Mr.
Hitchcock, who, I believe, was a pupil
under him. Beyond the glowing fires
in that wonderful natural furnace the
people of New York have seen nothing
of the grand scenery to be found here.
Why, today, as I walked out here, the
mountains and valleys on the left of
the road were to me most charming,
and I wonder they have not been put on
canvas by some of the numerous artists
who have visited here."

"Do you mean the place that meets
your eye after you have left King street
and made the first turn on the road?"

"The very spot. Some one—a Mr.
Norton, I think, who walked with me
part of the distance—told me it was
Manoa Valley!"

"You should wait, then, Mr. Fisher,
until the clouds are hanging low in the
valley and the sun shining above. You
will find effects in coloring that are
seen nowhere but in these Islands. It is
said there are more different shades of
green in the foliage here than can be

found in the largest paint factories in
the United States."

"But not so many that your local
artist, Mr. Hitchcock, has been unable
to find them. I have seen his work, and
it cannot be spoken of too highly."

"You will sketch the Fall?" Mr.

Fisher was asked. "Has color, anything
that will look well I will sketch—and,
by the way, there are some excellent
opportunities for character studies out
here. I walked up Nuuanu street last
night and found a mine of interest and
effects in the women who sell flowers
and wreaths. They are good subjects."

"When will you begin your work?"

"At once, as soon as I find a suitable
place for a studio."

SPANISH INTOLERANCE HEREDI- TARY.

In view of the fierce attacks that are
now being made upon the civilization
or want of civilization of the Spaniard,
a defense of this race that seems so
steadily set on the downward course
is, to say the least, not without inter-
est. The Mexican Herald maintains
that the Spaniard is not so bad as the
majority of Americans try to make
out. That he has defects is admitted,
but the Herald believes that one
should hardly look for jocosity and
liberality of opinion among a people
who fought for eight centuries against
the Moors.

"By the law of heredity the Spaniard
has become serious and disposed to
vehement defense of his opinion. He
comes of a militant race and has some-
thing of the soldier in him, whether he
be priest or artisan, merchant or paint-
er. His great work was done in main-
taining a bulwark, formidable and not
to be broken down, against the north-
ward march of the Moors. Had the
Spaniard been less martial, had he
been of feeble stuff, less astute, we
should have had another Turkey in
France and Germany. In a word,
Christian civilization would have per-
ished from the earth, and civilization
would have taken on another form.
Monogamous marriage would have
given place to polygamy; womankind
would not have been raised to its
present high level, which has been the
work of Christianity, and if, as seems
probable, Mohammedan science had
not within it the germ of progress, we
should have today a Europe without a
railway or a telegraph, the common
people sunk, as in Morocco, in degen-
eration, cruel and degrading punish-
ments the rule, and all the squalor of
the degenerate Moor. Perhaps the New
World would not have been discovered,
or, if it had been, the call to prayer
from lofty minarets might today be
heard in Mexico!"

The writer for the Mexican Herald
might also have added that the intoler-
ance of the Spanish for liberality of
religious opinions drove Christians
from the country to seek lands where
they might escape torture and the
horrors of the Inquisition. The Span-
ish undoubtedly did serve a good pur-
pose and the world is none the worse
for the race having been in existence,
but the fact that it has once saved a
continent from heathen barbarity a
shade worse than its own is no reason
why the more enlightened nations
should now stand by and calmly watch
the continuance of the Spanish perse-
cution in one of the few colonies which
the nation now controls. If the Span-
iard is not responsible for what he is
doing on account of the disposition in-
herited from former generations he
will gain a certain amount of sympa-
thy, but it is none the less the mis-
sion of the more highly civilized people
to teach him a lesson in humanity.

A NEW ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The field of electricity is a wide one,
and our knowledge of its power is in-
creasing rapidly. Edison has just
completed a new lamp which is going
to do away with the present incan-
descent light and give us the purest of
white light at a very much reduced
cost.

The "fluorescent" lamp, as it has been
named is similar to the incandescent
lamp, but is unlike it, in that the whole
globe glows with a pure white light.
The light is emitted from a metallic
crystal called "tungstate." This crys-
tal, if only slightly rubbed, at once be-
gins to glow. Edison has succeeded in
fusing the crystals into the inside of a
it is soft enough to hold the crystals.
glass globe, by heating the glass till
it is soft enough to hold the crystals.
Two wires enter the globe at one end,
but do not meet. By means of an in-
duction current the molecules of the
wire are set in motion and in turn set
in motion the molecules of air in the
globe. The air molecules are driven
with inconceivable rapidity against the
crystals of tungstate on the inner side
of the globe, and the continuous com-
pact makes them glow. Hence the
new white light.

That the new white light will be ex-
tremely cheap seems certain. In the
incandescent lamp Edison claims that
only five per cent. of the electrical
force is turned into light, ninety-five
per cent. going into heat. In the fluo-
rescent lamp the whole of the electrical
force is turned into light, so that a low

amount of electricity only will be need-
ed. The amount of light emitted is
very much greater. A two-candle
power fluorescent lamp will light a
room as well as a sixteen-candle power
incandescent light.

This is a practical application of
electricity that will be hailed with
joy. The present plan of electric light-
ing is good, but it is expensive. Given
a cheap illuminant, as this fluorescent
lamp is claimed to be, and the days of
the oil lamp are doomed.

A PRINTERS BLUNDER.

Honolulu's political Bishop has had
a sad joke played upon him. Of course
it is the irrepressible printer that is
in fault, and the good Bishop's prop-
rietary must have missed the word.
In an article in the Diocesan Maga-
zine in which the Bishop denounces
the Y. M. C. A. and the Countess
Wachtmeister with equal joy and grace,
for the Bishop is a graceful dancer, he
says:

"It is not three years since the Con-
gregationalist body published through-
out the length and breadth of the United
States that the overthrow of the
monarchy had been rendered absolute-
ly necessary in order to save the Chris-
tianity planted by the missionary fathers
from being swept away by the re-
turning tide of the old Hawaiian Pa-
ganism."

"That this was pure fiction is well
known."

Now it is very evident that the wor-
thy prelate wrote this "is" pure fic-
tion. The paragraph concluding with
the words "Hawaiian Paganism" is
pure fiction and we quite agree with
what the Bishop meant to say.

But this is only one more instance of
the malevolence of that demon of a
compositor, that descendant of the man
who produced "See the poor martyr
with his shirt on fire!" It is bad
enough that the poet should suffer from
the mad pranks of the comp, and it is
only the deserved fate of the journalist
but when he lays his unholy fingers
upon the copy of a direct successor of
St. Peter, it is really time to see if
something cannot be done to stop him
in his sacrilegious course. In Eng-
land they used to say that until a
Bishop was killed the railway compa-
nies would take no trouble over their
railway accidents, and up to this we
have looked upon the vagaries of the
comp with a lenient not to say a
twinkling eye. But all our compas-
sion is gone; post him in the deepest
dungeon of the Castle Moat; try some-
thing pleasant with "boiling oil," as
the Mikado says. Stay, we have it, a
more dread punishment still. Let him
be taken to hear one of the good Bish-
op's sermons. Poor fellow!

ADAPTABILITY OF CELESTIALS.

Who says the Celestial is not adapt-
able? It is the preconceived notion of
the outer barbarian or foreign devil
that he is not. The stock stories all
tend to show that he is very unadapt-
able, and as a rule the stock stories
are based on facts.

But there is a generation of Celestials
here which certainly is adapting it-
self to Western methods, and oddly
enough it is to be noticed in a game,
viz., baseball. Centuries of use have
made the Chinese shoulder peculiarly
unadapted to throw a ball in the man-
ner of the Western boy. Yet if anyone
will watch the game of baseball played
daily by the children of the Chinese
school on the corner of Fort and Ber-
etania streets he will see that the young
Celestial pitcher has quite overcome
his hereditary tendencies and pitches
his ball in approved Yankee fashion.

And this makes one think that if the
inherited physical characteristics are
overcome, so may be the mental char-
acteristics. The mental attitude of any
Asiatic is entirely different from our
own. Their ethics are not our ethics,
their morals are not our morals, nor
are the standards of right and wrong
the same as ours. It is next to impos-
sible for an American or a European
to view any matter from a Chinese
standpoint. It is just as impossible for
a Chinese to view matters from a Eu-
ropean standpoint. We can readily un-
derstand the mental attitude of a Ger-
man, a Frenchman or a Russian, but
dealing with the Eastern we are at a
loss.

The work done among the young Chi-
nese of this city, commenced by Mr.
F. W. Damon, and now continued un-
der the Government, is likely to give
some Chinese whose minds, trained
entirely on Western methods, may gain
a thorough assimilation with Western
methods of thought. If the arm has
learned to pitch a ball properly, per-
chance the brain has acquired the
tinge of Western thought.

BIKICLERS.

It would be a good idea to teach our
policemen to use a bicycle. It has been
done with much success in New York,
where the "cycle cops" as they are
called are now quite a feature on the
streets of that city. We have the

mounted patrol, but a few cycles would
come in very handy some day or night
when a patrolman was not available.
Moreover, when a patrolman is sent
anywhere in a hurry the clang of his
horse's hoofs, pounding on the road
gives ample notice of his approach,
while a bicycle would bear the police-
man silently to the spot he might be
required in, before the evil-doers real-
ized that the guardian of the law was
at hand.

It is marvellous how popular cycling
has become away from here. There is
a statement in an exchange that on a
Sunday in New York "thirty thousand
were a wheel on the boulevard." The
fashion has been growing in Eng-
land till it has become a perfect craze.
The Thames, which at this season only
a short year ago was alive with steam
launches, while the banks were lined
with punts, is now practically desert-
ed and the former river marines can be
seen rearing over the country on their
wheels.

Here the bicycle is still in its infan-
cy. Though go-ahead enough in some
things, there is a tendency to conser-
vatism in others. There are still a
number of antidiluvians who don't
think it correct for a woman to ride a
bicycle. Their position is analogous to
the savage who, having gone naked all
his life, looks with horror upon the
innovation of a shirt and trousers,
which his descendants have been in-
duced to wear. These antidiluvians
had no objection to a lady sitting
astride of a horse, but to sit astride of
a bicycle is quite another thing. They
forget that sitting astride of a horse
was in its day every bit as far ahead
of the days of pillions as the bicycle is
ahead of their views. The day will
come when a bicycle will be as neces-
sary a part of a woman's equipment as
a parasol or a cloak.

AN ADVANCE IN SURGERY.

France, whose physicians are ever
wide awake and progressive, has adopt-
ed a new method of treatment by which
a large portion of the injured limbs
now amputated can be saved. Dr.
Reclus, who is the inventor of the
process, says that whatever the extent
or gravity of the lesions, he never, un-
der any circumstances, amputates the
limb, but merely wraps it in antiseptic
substances by a veritable embalming
process, leaving nature to separate the
dead from the living tissues.

This method preserves for the pa-
tient a much larger part than would be
left after amputation. He also freely
uses hot water. Before "embalming"
the limb, a jet of hot water 140 degrees
to 144 degrees Fahrenheit is made to
irrigate all parts of the wound, thor-
oughly cleansing it. He claims that
the advantages of hot water are, first,
it is antiseptic, heat increases the po-
tency of antiseptic substances; sec-
ond, it stanches the flow of blood; third,
it helps to compensate for the loss of
heat caused by the bleeding. After the
dead tissue has separated from the
living, the matter of dividing the bone
is a small matter for the surgeon.

Our doctors here may have adopted
this method. It certainly commends
itself to the mind of the layman. It is
gentle in its treatment and does away
with the gory unpleasantness of the
operating table and the glittering ar-
ray of angry knives and nippers. The
method is not down among the "sched-
ule rates," but from its simplicity it
will probably, like Mr. Wegg's poetry,
"come high."

The American bark Ceylon, Calhoun
master, sailed for San Francisco with
a full load of sugar Saturday.

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MOVED, and the
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WAS NOT DONE BY THE DREDGER IN THE HARBOR

Disasterous Effects of the Tidal Wave.

KONA PROPERTY DESTROYED.

Wharves Twisted Out of Shape and Houses Flooded. Lumber Piles Washed Away at Kailua—Mountains of Water Over Thirty Feet High.

Great was the excitement in the city Friday morning when the steamer W. G. Hall arrived from Hawaii with accounts of the tidal waves on that island. As usual, a few crack-brained individuals went running about the city spreading all sorts of sensational stories regarding loss of life along the Kona coast and terrible disaster in all quarters. The following account of the tidal wave and the damage it caused was received from Captain Sigmerson of the W. G. Hall.

"We were at Honuapou on Monday morning when the tidal wave was first noticed. As soon as I saw the danger I whistled to the boats and we were very soon steaming out to sea. After the danger was over we returned.

"The wave came from the southwest struck Kawaihewa first and then went around the Kona and Kau way to Hilo.

"The first wave struck at about 8:15 a. m. The wharf which has stood the test of years was completely demolished.

"Wave struck at about 8:20 and demolished the lumber yards of Messrs. M. F. Scott and George Clark. All the lumber was washed out to sea, but boats were set to work and much of this was restored. The warehouse was filled with water and much of the freight was badly damaged.

Following is an abstract of a letter received from J. Kaelemakule, sub-agent at Kailua, and inserted here for convenience:

"Great excitement prevailed on Monday last, June 15, occasioned by a tidal wave.

"Without warning the sea rose eight feet over usual high water mark. The wharf at the landing was twisted out of position, and at present has the appearance of an archway. The sea entered McDougall's and also my store, and when it stopped rising the water was two and a half feet over my veranda floor.

"You can imagine how we all felt. We naturally first thought of getting to a place of safety, thinking that another wave, larger than the first, would sweep everything before it.

"My family and the people living just back of my store are moving what personal effects they can readily take, and are up to their waists in water.

"The official documents and records were hastily thrown up to the highest shelves in my office. It was impossible to remove them; we were all surrounded by water. I am glad, however, to report that with the exception of some of the stationery the books and Government records are unharmed. A great deal of damage no doubt has been done here and along the Kona coast, but I have not time to report them at this writing.

Following is an extract from a letter written by Miss Paris of Kailua to a friend in Honolulu:

"I have not the strength or time to describe in detail the terrors of the tidal wave yesterday (Monday). I hope never to experience another. It was about 9 o'clock in the morning when a native man I had been talking with came outside and told me to look at the sea. I did look. It was fast receding, leaving rocks and places bare. I went over to Kaelemakule's and while there the tide flowed in and was soon quite beyond the usual high water mark. After I returned to the house the water receded very rapidly, washing over the rocks like a freshet. I sat in the lane thinking what I should do. The suspense was dreadful. The next time the wave came higher, and the third time the water came pouring in over the wall. After that it subsided slightly and I began to think it was dying out, and went into the house, when suddenly Mrs. Senter screamed: 'Oh, what shall we do? It is going to be terrible!' I rushed out and found the yard flooded with water.

"On the impulse of the moment I said, 'Let us go up stairs.' So up we flew. Then I called to the natives who were on the big wall at the side and asked what we ought to do. They said: 'Come over quickly and go mauka.' I ran to the front of the house, and I'll never forget that sight. Just the sea in front of us, everything obliterated. It seemed to come in successive swells. Between two waves we waded through the water where it was most shallow, and then up on the wall. It is well we left the house when we did, for the water rushed in and filled the lower part. When I returned about an hour afterward everything was in a terrible state. The water had receded, leaving the walls broken and debris scattered all about the place. Just before sunset another wave came, reaching way into the place. While this one was receding we gathered blankets, bags and a few other articles and rushed out to spend the night somewhere. We found a little house just above where about twenty natives had gone, and there camped out on the island.

Miss Paris came down on the W. G. Hall to Maui, and after making a short stay there will come on to Honolulu.

"Wave struck about 8:30 a. m., and the water rose about thirty-five feet, entering the cave on the side of the hill. Nine houses were completely demolished. Of these four were grass and five wooden. The home of Charles Kai-

aliki, who has charge of Queen Dowager Kapolani's land, was among the number. When the wave receded fish were scattered in among the lantana bushes. It may sound like a fish story, but the funny creatures were even hanging in the branches of the lantana bushes. Probably the most severe effects of the wave were felt at Keauhou. The cause of the great height of thirty-five feet is easily explained when it is remembered that Keauhou is in a very narrow bay.

Napoopoo.
"Wave struck at about 9 a. m., and the water reached thirty feet. Three houses were washed away and lumber from the lumber yard of M. F. Scott was scattered all over Kealakekua bay.

Kaunaloa.
"Wave struck at about 9 a. m., and reached thirty feet. Moses Barrett's house was destroyed, as was the wharf. The water got into the warehouse and caused considerable damage.

Hookeia.
"Wave struck at about 9:30 a. m., and reached about eight feet. The wharf was destroyed, together with the Chinese stores. The bridge at this place was probably the worst damage of any.

Kaunaloa.
"Wave struck at about 9:40 a. m., and reached twelve feet. The wharf and four houses were washed away.

Honauapou.
"Wave struck at about 9:40 a. m., and reached twelve feet. A big timber from one of the saws was torn away by the force of the water and taken up into the large pond.

Punaluu.
"Wave struck at the same time as at Honuapou, and reached the same height. No damage done.

"The natives along the shore at Punaluu, as well as Honuapou, remembering the sad havoc caused by the tidal wave in 1868, when eighty-one lost their lives, betook themselves to higher ground for safety. They were seen dragging their canoes, bed clothes, etc., after them. At Punaluu the majority slept out all night, and on Tuesday they moved back to their houses, says a Kau correspondent.

Hilo.
"Wave struck at about 10 a. m., and reached in the neighborhood of eight feet. No damage done.

"All along the Kona coast three very heavy waves were felt in the morning. After that they became very much less in height and continued throughout Monday and Tuesday, ceasing entirely Wednesday morning. Fish were lying all over the place, and at Keauhou large rocks and debris took the place of a formerly beautifully smooth sand beach.

"There were no lives lost, but a great deal of damage to property resulted."

KAU NEWS NOTES.

Wave Is Principal Excitement—Drought Threatened.

KAU (Hawaii), June 17.—On Monday about 10 a. m. a telephone message came from Kailua saying that a tidal wave was washing over the wharves, and into the stores. A few moments later it made its appearance at Honuapou and Punaluu, causing considerable excitement.

Managers Hewitt and Walton were soon at their respective landings, and were ready to remove the sugar, etc., from the warehouses in case the sea increased. At both places three waves in the neighborhood of ten feet high came rushing in. After that the water continued to rise and fall for several hours. No damage was done at either place. At Kailua five small buildings were washed away.

It looks as if Kau is to have one of its old-time droughts. There has been no rain for a long time, and the water supply is running short. The dry wind is commencing to tell on the cane, and if rain does not come soon, the future will not be very bright for the plantations. Strong trade winds have been blowing day and night for over six weeks, and it looks as if it will continue for some time to come.

The Hawaiian Agricultural Co.'s Naalehu and Hilea mills are still grinding and making plenty of sugar. The Wainalea left on the 12th with a full load from Honuapou.

MAKAWELI MERRY MAKING.

First of Series of Entertainment at Plantation Hall.

MAKAWELI (Kauai), June 17.—An entertainment was given in the Makaweli plantation hall on Saturday evening, the 13th inst. Those present enjoyed listening to a varied program of instrumental music, songs, recitations, etc. Refreshments were served at the close of this part of the entertainment, which was followed by dancing.

This was the second of a series of monthly entertainments instituted by Mrs. Morrison for the benefit of the plantation people. Mrs. Perry and Mrs. Garvie had charge of the evening's entertainment.

Coffee Planter's Opinion.

MR. EDITOR.—Referring to John M. Horner's article, "Is Guatemala Coffee Best?" without attempting to discuss the question of the trees, I would suggest that the quotation "75 cents per pound at the plantation" is misleading. A Guatemala dollar is only 50 cents American money.

Yours truly,
JNO. M. DAVIS.
South Kona, June 14, 1896.

The Claudine came in from Maui ports early Sunday evening. She brought a large number of passengers and a big freight.

Notice of Sale Under Decree of Foreclosure and Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Judicial Circuit, Republic of Hawaii, in Equity.—S. M. DAMON, J. H. FISHER and H. E. WAITY, Copartners under the firm name of Biscoe and Company, Plaintiffs, vs. GEORGE BROWN, Administrator of the will annexed of the Estate of Walter Murray Gibson, and Trustee of the Estate of said Walter Murray Gibson, Defendants. Under said will, and JANE WALKER, Executrix under the will of J. S. Walker, deceased, and H. E. McTYRE, in his own behalf, and as Executrix under the will of J. S. Walker, PLAINTIFFS, vs. GEORGE BROWN, Administrator of the will annexed of the Estate of Walter Murray Gibson, and Trustee of the Estate of said Walter Murray Gibson, Defendants. Foreclosure Proceedings.

Pursuant to decree of foreclosure and sale, made in the above entitled suit and Court, May 11th, A. D. 1896, notice is hereby given that the property hereunder described will be sold at public auction at the Court House, in Honolulu, at 12 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, August 28th, at 12 o'clock Noon, said sale to be confirmed by said Circuit Court.

LIST OF THE PROPERTY.

(1)
The following is said Honolulu, located makai of the Executive Building, west of the Judiciary Building, adjoining the Opera House and having a frontage on King, Milani and Queen Streets, described as follows:

Frontage on King Street 161½ feet; on west side of the Opera House 128 feet; on the rear (makai) end of the Opera House 78 feet; on Milani Street 251 feet; from the Court House to the rear of the property, thence on Queen Street 242½ feet; thence from Queen Street to King Street 322 feet with a right of way 47 feet wide from Richard Street into lot and containing an area of 169,126 sq. feet more or less. The aforesaid property consisting:

First.—Of all those parcels of land on King Street in Honolulu, comprising the homestead of W. M. Gibson mentioned in deed of Chas. T. Gulick, Administrator, dated January 5th, 1892, of record in Liber 70, folio 448.

Second.—That parcel of land in the rear of Music Hall in Honolulu, mentioned in deed from G. W. Kaewamahi to W. M. Gibson, dated Jan. 28th, 1894, of record in Liber 27, folio 372.

Third.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, described in Royal Patent 6778; Apana L. C. A. 8515 and in Royal Patent 3568, L. C. A. 6428B, mentioned in deed from A. J. Cartwright, Executor to W. M. Gibson, dated April 1st, 1896, of record in Liber 83, folio 143.

Fourth.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, mentioned in mortgage from Kalo and Kaloins to B. Borres, dated August 29th, 1878, of record in Liber 55, folio 450-452.

(2)
Also: All the following property in Lahaina, Island of Maui:

First.—That parcel of land at Lahaina known as the Pa-huekahani mentioned in deed of Emma K. Kaloins to W. M. Gibson, dated May 13th, 1884, of record in Liber 92, folio 62.

Second.—That parcel of land at Lahaina being a part of L. C. A. 2320 mentioned in deed from Kin Nahuole to W. M. Gibson, dated Nov. 4, 1879, of record in Liber 62, folio 102.

Third.—Those parcels of land at Lahaina described in L. C. A. 8519B, Royal Patent 1878, and in Royal Patent 1196.

(3)
Also: All of the property on the Island of Lanai forming part of the Lanai Ranch, so-called, belonging to the Estate of W. M. Gibson, and consisting of the following property, to-wit:

LANDS IN FEE SIMPLE.

First.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupuaa of Palawai, containing 5897 1-10 acres, described in Royal Patent No. 7088, and in deed from L. Haelele, Liber 16, folio 264 and 265.

Second.—All that tract of land known as the Ahupuaa of Kealakapu containing 1629 acres, described in Royal Patent 714, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of J. O. Dominis, Guardian, dated March 9, 1867, of record in Liber 23, folio 167.

Third.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupuaa of Maunalei, containing 3412.38 acres, described in Royal Patent 6775, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of A. J. Cartwright, executor above named.

Fourth.—All that tract of land described in Royal Patent 3045, containing 128 acres, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of William Beder, dated September 27, 1875, of record in Liber 43, folio 359.

Fifth.—All of those tracts of land described in Royal Patent 3029, containing an area of 226.69 acres, and all the title conveyed by deed of Kelihiue and others to W. M. Gibson, dated August 20, 1876, of record in Liber 46, folio 380, and in deed of Kealakua to W. M. Gibson, dated December 7, 1877, of record in Liber 51, folio 389, and in deed from Kealakua to W. M. Gibson, dated August 23, 1876, of record in Liber 46, folio 382.

Sixth.—All those parcels of land conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of Uliama Paahao and another, dated November 27, 1886, recorded in Liber 116, folio 33, and described in Land Commission Award 3556, Royal Patent 5137, containing 39 acres more or less.

Seventh.—A tract of land described in Royal Patent Grant 3003, containing 627 1-10 acres, conveyed to W. M. Gibson by Punaluu, by deed dated April 24, 1884, recorded in Liber 20, folio 24.

Eighth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 3417 B, conveyed by Kamaka and others to W. M. Gibson by deed dated March 7, 1866, recorded in Liber 19, folio 274.

Ninth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 10,038, containing 72 1-10 acres, conveyed by Kaloie to W. M. Gibson by deed dated June 2, 1865, of record in Liber 19, page 407.

Tenth.—All that land described in L. C. A. 4817, conveyed by Mahoe and others to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated January 30, 1867, and recorded in Liber 24, folio 257.

Eleventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent 4768 conveyed by Kaewamahi and Wahie to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 25, 1874, of record in Liber 39, folio 896.

Twelfth.—All that land described in Royal Patent No. 4767, L. C. A. 10,051, conveyed by John S. Brown to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated July 17, 1876, of record in Liber 47, folio 44.

Thirteenth.—All that land described in Royal Patent 303, to Kaalua conveyed by K. Kaalua, to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated May 25, 1885, recorded in Liber 95, folio 129.

Fourteenth.—All other lands on said Island of Lanai of which the said W. M. Gibson was seized, possessed or entitled to on the 14th day of August, 1892, and the 31st day of August, 1897.

LEASEHOLDS.

First.—Lease No. 167 from the Hawaiian Government, of land containing 9078 acres, and of Kamoku containing 8291 acres, expiring January 1, 1916, annual rental \$300, payable semi-annually in advance.

Second.—Lease No. 106 of Kealia Apunui, Pawili and Kamao, containing 8390 acres, expiring June 25, 1906, annual rental \$150, payable semi-annually in advance.

Third.—Lease No. 229 Mahana, contain-

ing 7973 acres, expiring November 1, 1907, annual rental \$100, payable semi-annually in advance.

Fourth.—Lease No. 279 of Kaunolu, containing 7860 acres, expiring February 9, 1907, annual rental \$250, payable semi-annually in advance.

Fifth.—All other leaseholds on the Island of Lanai, held by W. M. Gibson on the 31st day of August, 1897, so far as the same may be assigned without incurring any forfeiture.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

As follows:
The sheep, cattle and horses belonging to the said estate of W. M. Gibson, depasturing on said Island of Lanai, numbering 24,000 sheep, more or less, 550 cattle, more or less, 200 horses, more or less; also all wool presses, wagons, carts, harnesses, tools, implements, chattels, household furniture and effects belonging to the estate of W. M. Gibson, situate on said Island of Lanai.

OTHER PROPERTY.

First.—Mortgage from Kin Nahuole to said W. M. Gibson, dated March 15, 1887, of record in Liber 108, folios 55-57, to secure the sum of \$1000, and also the note and debt secured thereby.

Second.—Mortgage from Kalo and Kaloins to Mrs. B. Borres, dated August 29, 1878, of record in Liber 55, folios 450-4, to secure the sum of \$500, and also the note and debt secured thereby, assigned to W. M. Gibson by assignment of record in Liber 106, folio 189.

TERMS OF SALE, ETC.

The property comprising the Lanai Ranch will be sold as a whole after the Maui and Honolulu properties.

The land of Kailua on the Island of Lanai, now held by the estate of W. M. Gibson as tenant-at-will, will be turned over to the purchaser of the Lanai property without charge.

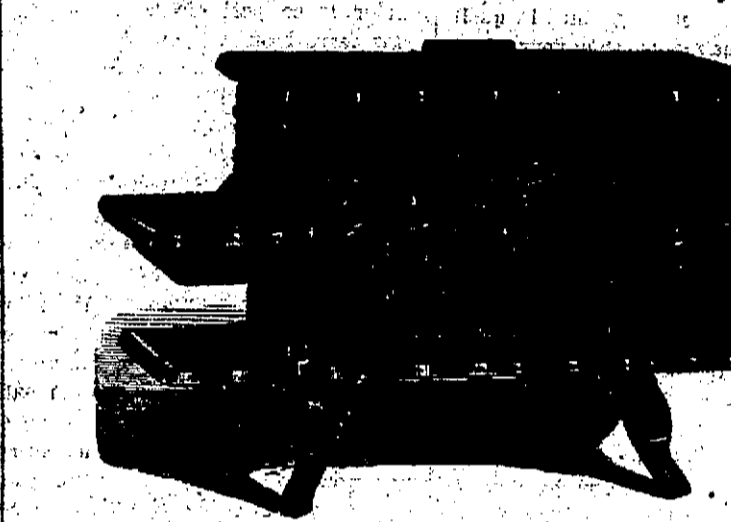
All purchases at the above sale to be cash in U. S. Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

Maps of the property to be sold can be seen at the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company, 408 Fort Street, Honolulu, and for further information apply to the undersigned.

P. O. JONES, Receiver.

Office with the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company, Dated Honolulu, May 25, 1896.

JOHN NOTT,



Wrought Steel Ranges, Chilled Iron Cooking Stoves

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS:

Agate Ware (White, Gray and Nickel-plated), Pumps, Water and Soil Pipes, Water Closets and Urinals, Rubber Hose and Lawn Sprinklers, Bath Tubs and Steel Sinks, O. S. Gutters and Leaders, Sheet Iron Copper, Zinc and Lead, Lead Pipe and Pipe Fittings.

PLUMBING, TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORK.
Diamond Block. 75-79 King Street.

Bona Fide Closing Out Sale!

Gents' Furnishing Goods

—AT—

COST PRICES!

We have decided to close out our entire stock of gents' furnishing goods. Shall not handle them any more.

We intend to devote our entire time to our increasing MERCHANT TAILORING BUSINESS.

Now is the time to purchase underwear, neckwear, shirts and hosiery at cost prices.

H. S. TREGLOAN & SON

FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

Still They Come

—AND—

Still They Go.

What Come?

What Go?

What Now?

What Next?

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,

Successful Above All Others.

C. HUSTACE,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer

LINCOLN BLOCK, KING ST.
Family, Plantation & Police Stores
Supplied on Short Notice.

New Goods by every Steamer. Orders from the other Islands promptly executed.
TELEPHONE 119.

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scrofula Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swelling.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles of 25¢, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 115¢, each sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate and long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MERRIMAN COMPANIES, DANE CORNER, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations which injure.

CASTLE & COOKE

(Limited)

LIFE AND FIRE Insurance Agents.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Company
OF BOSTON.

Edna Fire Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co
OF London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1826.

Accumulated Funds \$9,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.
OF Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

Hamburg-Bremer Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Bremen.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Genl. Agts.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance 4,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1896.

Kona coffee, according to Williams-Dimond's circular, is among the only coffees that hold their own in the world's market. Of course Kona coffee is but a name. It is really Hawaiian coffee which commands the market. Much of the coffee recently shipped is from Puna, and the grade of coffee there is as good as any that comes from the windward side. The coffee-growers of the Islands should feel elated.

The following, clipped by a Kaula correspondent from a recent copy of Science, is interesting reading for the anti-registration forces:

"The civil service examinations in New York and elsewhere are, it seems, often passed by proxy, and the Civil Service Commission, following Mr. Francis Gaunt's recommendation, which they seem to have learned through a story of 'Mark Twain,' have resolved that, for the purpose of identification, candidates in examination for the position of fireman and policeman be required to make an imprint of their right and left thumbs upon paper."

Whose duty is it to look after the Judiciary building? It certainly is no credit to the Government. The corridors are filthy dirty, they are piled up with all sorts of truck which has been there for months. The back veranda has been arranged as a sort of trap to catch Judge Perry and put an end to his budding judicial honors. In fact, it is time that attention should be called to the condition of the place. It should be the duty of some person to thoroughly supervise the cleaning of the building. Public buildings are the pride of a State, but it is impossible to take pride in the confusion of trash about the Judiciary building.

An instance of excellent discipline is told by Captain Younghusband in his book on the Chitral. The State is very subject to earthquakes. One day the captain and a brother officer were sitting in the room of one of the hill forts when a prolonged shock of earthquake was felt. When the two officers heard the parapet of the fort rattling down and the floor of the room began to heave like the cabin of a ship, they concluded it was time to get out and bolted down a passageway to get into the open air. A Sikh sentry was on guard in the passage. As they dashed down, the sentry remained stock still and saluted as they passed him. It was a wonderful case of the influence of discipline. As good in its way as that of the historic Roman soldier who stood at his post at the gate of Pompeii when the population was flying from the city and Hades had broken loose.

From the telegrams received about General Dimond there seems very little likelihood of his being alive when these lines are penned. For his lifetime the General has been a strong friend of the Islands. He came here in his youth and married his first wife here, Miss Nellie Waterhouse. When the war of the Rebellion broke out he obeyed the moral call of duty and joined the Union forces. He returned to the Islands after the war, but finally settled in San Francisco in 1863. Since then there is hardly any one who went from the Islands to San Francisco who has not experienced kindness and hospitality from the General. He has been a factor in the work of making the Pacific Coast people understand the necessity of the Islands to the Great Republic. Hawaii is indebted to him for staunch support through good and bad report. If the sad news proves correct Hawaii has lost a very good friend.

The final action of the American Committee of Twenty-One in declaring for a program distinctly American will merit the approval of every fair-minded citizen. The meeting at which the committee was elected was called by the American representative and the members would be assuming a responsibility entirely without their province by including Hawaiian events in their program. The Hawaiian citizens have no cause for complaint at the failure to combine the programs, since the invitation to co-operate should have come from Hawaiians to Americans and not from Americans to Hawaiians. The Americans held to a point of propriety which they could not well overlook. Next year it is to be hoped that the citizens of Hawaii will awake earlier in the season, thereby preventing the question of dual celebration from assuming any disagreeable and entangling phase. So far as the general public is concerned, no one will stop to

ask what powder is being burned for this Republic or what for the American Republic. The committees have settled the fine points and the public will join heartily in every event of the day.

The statement in the San Francisco Chronicle that Kate Field had penetrated where no white woman had gone is thoroughly misleading. Miss Field's trip around Hawaii is its own refutation. There is no part of the Islands where any woman cannot go unaccompanied with perfect safety and that is saying a great deal more than can be said of almost any State in the Union. As a point of fact, white women or any other women can move about our islands with as perfect safety as the lady in Tom Moore's song of "Rich and Rare Were the Gems She Wore." Though we are a distant southern island and community, we are an essentially law-abiding community and any woman on our shores may say in Tom Moore's words a little altered:

Sir Knight! I feel not the least alarm. No son of Hawaii will do me harm. For though they love woman and golden store,

Sir Knight, they love honor and virtue more!

We have had many ungrateful flings at us. But we can say this for ourselves that crimes against virtue are practically unknown in these Islands.

A few months ago the United States and Great Britain were nearly by the ears over the Corinto affair. It is interesting to note that the two nations acted together not long since in quelling a disturbance at this very place. Like all Central American Republics, Nicaragua is in a chronic state of revolution. There had been much rioting in Corinto by the disbanded soldiers of a revolutionary General and marines from the U. S. S. Alert and H. B. M. S. Comus were landed to protect life and property. Later a Honduras General arrived and demanded that the marines be at once withdrawn. As he had no written authority from the President of the Republic, the American and British captains refused. And upon his conduct becoming threatening, both ships were brought close up to the shore and cleared for action. By their prompt measures the property was saved. It is odd, however, that a place over which there was very nearly an international row should be one where the two nations who had disagreed stood shoulder to shoulder in defense of the honor of the women and the property of their husbands and fathers.

Although tariff measures have, not occupied unusual prominence in the discussions of the present session of the United States Congress, occasional straws have been brought to the surface from time to time which indicate that the friends of Hawaii have constantly to be on their guard to protect the commercial interests of the country. As recently as the first week in June an attempt was made to repeal the differential duty on sugar. The matter was brought up by Senator Lindsay, but was promptly tabled by a vote of 31 to 16. Probably one of the most important lines of investigation from the Hawaiian standpoint taken up by the members of Congress is that undertaken by the Ways and Means Committee on the reciprocity question. The members of the committee have been having hearings on reciprocity and commercial treaties, and the clerks of the committee have been busy getting together all manner of data concerning the operation and effect of those treaties previously passed by the United States Government. The report will be a voluminous one, and some 10,000 copies will be printed for distribution. It is very probable that the Republican majority of the committee will draw favorable conclusions, and that protection and reciprocity will be the general policy carried out by the next Republican Administration.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The possibilities of this island for the cultivation of coffee are sufficiently brought to the notice of people who pass through the city or who are enquirers from abroad. There is much land in the sheltered valleys which would raise very fine coffee, quite as good as that raised in Kona or Oahu.

It is good to see people flocking into the Kona and Puna and taking up land, building homes and adding to the prosperity of the State; the more of that class that go there the better. But it is decidedly the duty of Oahu to bestir herself and tell of what advantages for coffee-growing she is possessed.

It is to be presumed that the Oahu Railway and Land Company is very much interested in such a matter; but every merchant in Honolulu is also interested. More population means more trade, and more population of the proper kind cannot be obtained without bidding for it.

A pamphlet has come to hand from

the United States of Columbia which sets forth all the information obtainable about the culture of coffee in that country. The pamphlet is published in French and circulated in Belgium with the object of attracting immigrants. Something of a similar character should be prepared for the Islands. It is a matter that either the Government or the Chamber of Commerce should take up. Advertising a business pays and so does advertising a country.

MR. DAVIES' GENEROSITY.

Theo. H. Davies has been talking. The Montreal witness has had the benefit of Mr. Davies' views on Hawaiian affairs. Either Mr. Davies has been misreported or his regard for facts is not as exact as we have always credited him with.

In the course of remarks upon the Constitution, the amazing statement is made that "the native population has simply to a man refused to take the oath." Now this is absolutely untrue. A very large number of Hawaiians work for the Government, and every one of them has taken the oath. Thus the police force is largely made up of Hawaiians. Among the school teachers are many well-taught Hawaiians. Many of the District Judges are Hawaiians, so are the Deputy Sheriffs. Of the House of Representatives the Speaker, Mr. Naone, was an Hawaiian and six of the members are Hawaiians. The fact is the Hawaiians of sense long ago accepted the situation. Of the "young Christian men" over whom Mr. Davies is so pathetic that he would draw tears from the eyes of a rattlesnake, with a few exceptions they have taken the oath and gone back to work again for the Government. Some of them are actually ungrateful enough to think that Mr. Davies gave them unsound advice when he got off that brilliant phrase, "Sacrifice everything but your honor!" If after rhapsodizing those unfortunate young men to cut off their noses to spite their faces, Mr. Davies had given them employment they might regard him with somewhat different feelings to what they now do.

When you are in receipt of an income which occasionally runs up to half a million or so you can afford to rhapsodize. It is just men like Mr. Davies and the political Bishop who have kept a number from taking the oath, who otherwise would. Their influence is waning and the strength of the Government party is increasing. Very likely Mr. Davies would like his statement that the "native population" to a man refused to take the oath" to be true, but unfortunately it is made out of whole cloth and somewhat clumsily cut.

QUESTION OF NATURALIZATION.

The debate upon the question of naturalization that now seems to be troubling the minds of some of the citizens of the country is one that for the best interests of Hawaii itself should be brought to a close. It appears that some of our good citizens have become imbued with the idea that they cannot be truly loyal to the Hawaiian Government under the special rights of citizenship conferred upon them by the Constitution. They have suddenly decided that the Government should require full naturalization and that Hawaii as an independent nation or Hawaii as a seeker after annexation to the United States will be materially strengthened by such action.

Strange to say, this epidemic of naturalization conviction has sprung up among a few Americans. Why it should sprout or why the question should be forced to the front at this time can only be conjectured. But that it is needless and can only result in being pushed to an issue—in the estrangement of the strongest element in the American colony there can be no doubt. If appearances count for anything the ruling of President Cleveland has snuffed the spark of American patriotism that has burned in some hearts, and if that spark can be so easily put out, we seriously question whether such weak patriotism would add to the political strength of any nation. However, if there are those who wish to become naturalized, we certainly have no objection, but for them to urge that the Government should look with particular favor upon such a move is quite another proposition.

It makes no difference what the naturalization laws of the United States, of Great Britain or of any other country may be, the fact remains that the Constitution of the Republic of Hawaii, as did the Constitution of the Hawaiian monarchy, grants to aliens certain rights of citizenship without requiring the foregoing of allegiance to their mother country. And we maintain that the men to whom those rights are granted are as loyal to Hawaii as though they had fore sworn their allegiance. They are loyal to, and by the acts of previous years have shown their determination to maintain, good

government and in good government alone rests the safety of the nation. Class them as citizens, class them as aliens, put them in whatever category may suit the individual fancy, there can be no denial of the fact that they have constituted a very strong and very necessary vertebra in the backbone of every movement to establish and maintain a proper regard for personal and property rights. At every call the country has made for the preservation of law and order or for the maintenance of equal rights, they have been very much in evidence and the purity of the Government today is to a certain extent due to their co-operation.

With this new idea of the "truly loyal," coming at a time when the country is in a transitory stage, when the corner-stone of the Government is annexation to the United States, it becomes the Government and the people to search carefully to the source of the new conviction and give a second thought before resurrecting a problem that was settled in 1887 and established as a hard and fast rule by the laws promulgated and accepted in the succeeding years.

SEISMIC WAVE.

The volcanic wave, of which Oahu had notice from its tide gauge, on the fifteenth, struck the Island of Hawaii on its west coast somewhat later than it gave notice on this Island. With the knowledge we now have there is very little doubt as to what direction the wave came from. It is undoubtedly from the northwest. It is evidently a wave from a long distance, or else from a comparatively small submarine eruption among the Islands to the northwest of us. The former is the more probable hypothesis, because there has been no volcanic action among those scattered islets within any historical or bygone day record, and we well know that in Japan there are constant seismic disturbances.

The view that seems most plausible is that the wave came from the direction of Japan. It would under those circumstances strike the Island of Kaula in the region of Napali. Hardly a soul lives there and we shall never know how high it rose against those steep rocks. Kaula protected Oahu from the great rush, therefore we got just about the ordinary rise and fall of the wave. A similar protection was afforded to Maui by Molokai and the leeward side of Lanai. Thus it is plain why Lahaina felt nothing of the wave, though at Kealahou, towards Honokohau the sea receded and the wave was felt. The northeast side of Hawaii would be but scraped by the wave, it would pass by because there would be little resistance. But on the West side of Hawaii it would be very far different.

The West side of Hawaii would, under the theory advanced, present a considerable surface for the wave to strike. Its full force should have struck about the Ka Lae o Ka Manu, though the passing of the water must have been felt all round the Island and probably strongly at Kawaihae. Running down the coast it must gradually have increased in size, owing to the obstruction of the Island. Thus we hear from the observers that it was eight feet at Kailua, a little south of Ka Lae o Ka Manu, it was fifteen feet further south and twenty or thirty feet further south still.

The whole theory of the matter can be seen in any freshet, or, in fact, in any ordinary stream which has rocks above its surface.

That Kealahou should have been so much damaged is also clearly demonstrable. It lies in a pocket. The wave rushed down the coast and naturally piled up in that little nook. The mass of headland which overtops Kealahou Bay and protects it commences at Kealahou.

As to what exactly has happened, no man, however scientific, can safely predicate. But as to the direction, we think that there can be very little doubt, and the short exposition of the reasons for the position taken can be very easily corroborated by first consulting a map of the Pacific and then of the whole group.

CARRIER PIGEON SERVICE.

Now that we have no chance for a cable for some year or so it might be well to turn our attention to "homing" or carrier pigeons. These have been in use on the Islands for some years. Gerrit P. Wilder has used them in connection with the Wilder's steamship business in Kahului. He has found them extremely useful on the Island of Maui, but the success of sending them from Island to Island has proved up to now a minus quantity. Pigeons have crossed the channels between the Islands, but it is regarded as due to accident and not to training. Mr. Marsden, who is a great advocate of the carrier pigeon scheme, maintains stoutly that pigeons can be trained to cross the channels.

According to the best authorities a

pigeon can see seventy-five miles. There can be no reason why pigeons should be unable to be trained to cross the Hawaii channel, which is only a distance of forty miles. Sitting on a veranda at Kaupo one can see the smoke of the mills in Hamakua and Kohala, and even the flash of the sunlight on the glass of some of the houses.

It is urged on the part of those who have tested the carrier pigeon that he will stick to the land, and that a Maui pigeon let loose on Hawaii will stick to the island and hunt it back and forth for his home, but will not brave the flight across the channel. It seems, however, reasonable to think that pigeons might be trained to cross the sea when they see their home land in sight. The experiments have been made with pigeons which belonged to Kahului, which of course is invisible from Hawaii, but pigeons, whose home was say at Hana, ought readily to fly across the channel. Even the naked human eye can easily recognize Kaula Headland from either Hamakua or Kohala, and vice versa the mountains of Hawaii are easily recognizable from Maui.

Granting therefore that we could not have a direct pigeon service from Oahu to Hawaii, to Hawaii, we might by a series of relays get important information. There might be a station at Kaupo or Hana, another at Honokohau, another at Kalahe on Molokai, and from there to Oahu. Of course it would take both time and money to organize a system, but it certainly seems feasible. Plantations during the grinding season often find their machinery breaking down, and a message to Honolulu delivered within a few hours might save a great deal of unnecessary delay and expense.

Pigeons are now being used by steamers or ships leaving or going to San Francisco and other large ports, to carry messages from as great a distance as two hundred miles, which in most cases means news a day ahead of the arrival of the vessel. A pigeon can make six hundred miles in the twelve hours of daylight. The bird does not fly at night, and if overtaken by darkness when at sea it drops down and is drowned. Messages for long sea distances must therefore be started in the early morning.

The subject is one worthy of consideration. The Government should take an interest in it, for rapid information is as important to them as to the planter.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Minister and Mrs. Hatch arrived in San Francisco en route to the Islands on June 10th.

Tarn McGrew is back from college and will be in the city with his family for several weeks.

A competent training teacher for kindergarten work has been engaged by the Free Kindergarten Society.

Prof. Koehle received a number of bats yesterday and turned them loose in the Judiciary grounds last night.

H. C. Adams has been appointed Deputy Assessor and Collector of Taxes for the district of Koolau, No. 2, Island of Oahu.

The Planters' Monthly, full from cover to cover with matters of interest to planters and business men on the Islands, is out today. Copies may be obtained at the Hawaiian News Co.

It is reported through Eastern journals that Li Hung Chang will make a complete tour of the United States before returning to China. It is possible that he will be induced to sail from San Francisco and stop here.

The lurid sunsets during the past few days are said by scientists to closely resemble those at Krakatau just after the terrible eruption that took place there. This, in connection with the recent tidal wave, leads local scientists to the opinion that news will be received regarding an eruption abroad.

A native man, formerly an engine driver on a plantation, was brought from Maui on the Claudine Sunday, to be placed in the Asylum. Yesterday, while confined in a cell in the station house, he attempted to drive a nail into his head. Failing in this, he chewed his tongue into uselessness. He was taken to the Asylum.

The clerk of the weather reports that the temperature last week was fully two degrees lower than the normal for June. The sun must be very busy these days in melting the snows of Alaska and Greenland. Now that it has started south again, we are likely to get our share of its radiant energy.

News came down on the W. G. Hall from Maui yesterday morning to the effect that the ancient fish ponds at Keoneo, a place four miles east of Maunaloa, had been completely destroyed by the tidal wave of last Monday morning. The effect seems to have been more pronounced here than at any other place.

Rev. C. M. Hyde is quite ill. He went down to the Peninsula Saturday to stay over Sunday. During the night he was attacked by what seemed to be pneumonia. He was taken in hand immediately and brought up to the city Sunday morning. His physician thinks he has broken up the worst part of the illness.

Mothers will find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy especially valuable for croup and whooping cough. It will give prompt relief and is safe and pleasant. We have sold it for years and it has never failed to give the most perfect satisfaction. G. W. Richards, Duquesne, Pa. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the lands described in the schedule hereto will be open for application on or after July 7th next under the provisions of the Land Act of 1895, for homestead leases.

Schedule.

Ten lots in Haleohu, North Kona, Hawaii, containing about eight acres each.

These lots are near the upper Government road, and distant about 7½ miles from the Kailua landing.

All applications for the said lots must be made in person by the applicant, at the office of the sub-agent, in Kailua, North Kona, where plans of the land may be seen and further particulars obtained. Information may also be obtained at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

The office of the sub-agent at Kailua will be open to receive applications at 9 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, July 7, 1896.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.
1767-td

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

On Monday, July 6, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Postoffice, (J. Kaelemakule's store), Kailua, N. Kona, Hawaii, will be sold at Public Auction, two lots of Government land in Waiala, N. Kona, as follows:

Lot No. 2 of Public Land, Map of Waiala, containing total area of 43 8-10 acres. The Government reserves the right to a strip fifteen feet wide from the Kailua road to Lot No. 3, if the same is required as right of way to last-named lot, the area of such strip being 1 8-10 acres.

Upset price of Lot 2, \$500.

Lot No. 3 of Public Land Map, Waiala, extending from Lot 2 to upper Government Road.

Area, 40 acres.

Upset price, \$750.

The above are good agricultural lands, from a mile to a mile and a half from the Kailua landing.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The terms of the sale are cash, or, at the option of the purchaser, one-fourth of the purchase price cash, and the remainder in equal installments in one, two and three years, with interest payable semi-annually, at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum, provided that the purchaser may pay any such installment before it is due, and thereby stop the corresponding interest.

Each purchaser shall begin substantial cultivation and improvement of his lot during the first year, and shall continue such cultivation through the succeeding two years, and shall have in cultivation at end of third year, twenty-five per cent. of his lot.

At the end of the third year, or sooner, if twenty-five per cent. of the land has been put under bona fide cultivation, the purchase price fully paid, and all conditions fulfilled, purchaser shall receive patent conferring Fee Simple Title.

Failure to perform the above conditions shall work forfeiture of interest in land.

In case of forfeiture, land to be sold at auction by the Government, and if such sale result in advance on the original price, the original purchaser to receive therefrom the amounts of his payments to the Government on account of purchase, without the interest and a pro rata share in such advance in proportion to the amounts of his payments. If such sale shall result, however, in a less price than the original, the amount returnable to him shall be charged with a pro rata amount of such decrease proportioned to the amounts of his payments.

An agreement shall be signed by each purchaser with the Government, covering these conditions, and any assignment of such agreement without the prior written consent of the commissioners of Public Lands, shall work a forfeiture thereof.

Each purchaser shall pay the first installment of the purchase price immediately after the sale.

Plan showing survey may be seen at the Public Lands Office, Judiciary Building, Honolulu, or at the office of J. Kaelemakule, Kailua, N. Kona, where further particulars can be obtained.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.
1766-td

COPPER PLATE
PRINTING
AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

MINISTER DAMON IS HOME AGAIN.

Right Royally Entertained by San Francisco Merchants.

INTEREST MANIFESTED IN HAWAII

Agreeable Results of the Wine Bill. Business Men Satisfied. Want the Coffee Product—Guatemala Lost to California—Entertained at Dinner.

Among the passengers on the Australia yesterday was the genial Minister of Finance, S. M. Damon, who returned after accompanying his wife as far as San Francisco on her journey to the East. Mr. Damon is the picture of health, and it is evident from his remarks that he has a warm feeling for the people across the sea. He declined to say anything as to himself personally, on the ground that he had been too much before the public prior to his departure, but he spoke in most glowing terms of his treatment by the business and professional people of San Francisco.

"This is the first time," said the Minister, "that I have ever had the honor and pleasure of being received and entertained by the people there because I was Minister of Finance and representing the Republic. From the moment that I arrived there I was met by representatives of the press and received calls from business and professional men who wanted to inquire as to the future prospects and prosperity of the islands. And it would surprise you to know the number of persons in various walks of life that inquired after the President. The demonstration impressed me, and I feel sure that if President Dole should ever visit the States he will find an ovation awaiting him in San Francisco."

"Did you hear any expression of opinion regarding the repeal of the duty on California wines?" was asked. "Yes," the passage of that wine bill has brought about the kindest feelings among the people who, from reports that have been circulated, imagined we were not friendly toward the people of California. I had the pleasure of meeting the Vice-President and many of the members of the California Wine Association, as well as many individual wine-growers. I was overwhelmed with attentions from these gentlemen, because, as they said, it was not the matter of duty saved, but the action was an evidence of the friendly relations on the part of the people of Hawaii toward those in California.

"I do not believe," continued Mr. Damon, "there has ever been an Act passed within three years that has done so much to cement the ties of friendship between the people of California and ourselves. Those whom I met, not alone people who are engaged in producing grapes and wine, but the business men generally, wanted me to convey to President Dole and the Government their warmest expressions of satisfaction with the measure."

"Next to the interest felt in the wine Act was that shown by people who wish to embark in coffee. I had calls every day from men who are interested or who wish to become interested in that enterprise. From remarks made by commission men whom I met I infer they are anxious to control the output of the islands and this because they have lost all the business of Guatemala on account of the action of German and English bankers who have advanced large sums of money and who monopolize the entire coffee product exported."

"One dealer in coffee was anxious for my opinion as to the outlook, and possibility of securing the trade for San Francisco. I told him, as I did others, that the best thing for him to do was to visit the islands and look over the field for himself. The people there seem to be greatly interested in coffee, and I think a large amount of California money will be invested here in that industry."

"One thing I wish to speak of as illustrating the friendly relations existing from the people there toward us. The night before I left, Charles Webb Howard, who had just returned from a visit to the islands, entertained me at a dinner at the Pacific Club as the Minister of Finance. The table was surrounded by the leading professional men of the city."

"The generous remarks regarding the friendly relations between the two Governments by such men as Horace Pratt, one of the foremost political speakers on the Pacific Coast; Dr. Stebbins, pastor of the Unitarian Church; Ex-Senator Horace Davis, Charles R. Bishop, Captain Eldredge

and others, were most flattering. The decorations of the room were most artistic, and those on the table superb, the center piece being an enormous bank of American Beauty roses. "And about bonds, Mr. Damon. Will there be a demand for those under the new loan?" "The depression over there was such that financial matters of Hawaii were not made a subject of conversation. The banks have loaned a great deal of money on wheat, which has gone down to such a low figure that nothing can be done."

SUGAR, RICE AND COFFEE.

Extracts From Williams, Dimond & Co.'s Latest Circular.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—Our telegram from New York this afternoon states that there is nothing doing in raws, buyers having withdrawn from the market, and it is impossible to quote.

Last sale, 3-13-16c for 96 test centrifugals, ex-ship, wharf or store. Market nominally unchanged, but sales could not be made except at a decline. Granulated, 43-4c.

London beet sugar, 88 per cent test, f. o. b. June, 10-1-2; market opened quiet and closed strong, with firm and generally improving tone. London beet sugar, 88 test, f. o. b. October, December, 10-7-1-2; crops unchanged. Trust certificates, common, 122-1-2; preferred, 103-3-4.

RICE.—Market continues very dull and we quote price of Hawaiian at 3-1-4c, less 1-1-2 per cent for cash.

KONA COFFEE.—The market is entirely bare with the exception of one firm's holdings, which, however, is reserved for their own use. We quote price, 19-3-4c to 20c. The last sale from second hands went at 19-1-2c for 20 bags.

Generally speaking, the coffee markets of the world are extremely quiet and tending downward. Kona and the strictly fancy grades of Central Americans are the only coffees which hold their own.

ANOTHER BREAK ON JAPANESE.

Aggitators Propose a Plan to Stop Them.

IMMIGRATION TO BE STOPPED.

State Men Will Try to Checkmate More Astute Brethren—Portuguese Plan of Campaign—To Visit the Executive "Horse Foot and Dragon."

The information contained in Attorney General Smith's letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, published only in the Advertiser, regarding the shipment of laborers from China and Japan, seems to have been the one thing needed to start an anti-Asiatic movement among the white bread-winners in Honolulu.

That such a movement has been mooted is known to a number of people, but the scheme to block Asiatic immigration has been talked of only in out-of-the-way places and among men who were known to be loyal.

Yesterday the matter took a more definite shape, and the leaders of the scheme talked it up with others and decided upon a plan to put an end to immigration of students and coolies until all dangers from black plague have ceased.

"We recognize the fact," said one of them, "that the Government is inclined to allow Japanese immigration to continue under the terms of the treaty with Japan, but we fail to see where an abrogation of the treaty will do other than add to the life of the Republic. If the Government will not abrogate the treaty, then we will show our displeasure by a concerted movement against the Japanese. Not a revolution, understand, but a decided opposition to their crowding out the white laborers and mechanics who have aided in establishing and maintaining the Government against opposition."

From this individual it was learned that a committee would visit individuals known to oppose Asiatic immigration, and secure their support if possible. Minister Cooper was questioned regarding the affair and stated that he had heard nothing of it.

"To do that which would savor of revolution would be giving the Japanese a peg upon which to hang their hats. Everything now between the governments is pleasant and the relations are cordial. I cannot believe there is any truth in the rumor."

J. M. Vivas, the Portuguese leader, admitted that he had been approached.

"The Portuguese will join in any movement to stop Japanese immigration. We have done what seemed to be all that is possible to convince the Government of its mistake. Our next move will be to march every Portuguese man, woman and child to the gate of the Executive grounds and show the Government some living examples of the poverty among them caused by Japanese competition."

Replying to the question as to the name of the person who wanted his assistance in the suppression of Japanese, Mr. Vivas said:

"I cannot tell you his name, because I do not want to do anything that would hurt him in his business. I have been boycotted since I became an active champion of my people; I do not want to inflict injury on others. You may say that the Portuguese will join any body that will pursue a lawful course in the suppression of this class of immigration."

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO., Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

SABBATH WAS MADE FOR MAN.

Dr. Birnie Gives Plain Talk on Sunday Question.

TENDENCY TO WORK SEVEN DAYS.

If Workmen Lose the Day They Never Get It Back—How Sacred Concerts Degenerate—Higher Life Demands Rest—Man Needs the Day.

Central Union Church was well filled Sunday evening by people who had come out to hear Rev. D. P. Birnie's sermon on "A Few Plain Words On the Sunday Question." The speaker presented a number of thoughts to his congregation for future reference and use, setting them forth with apt illustrations and much force. His text was taken from the Gospel according to St. Mark, II, 27-28: "And He said unto them, The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath; therefore the Son of Man is Lord also of the Sabbath." Mr. Birnie spoke in substance as follows:

"There are three gifts of God standing in relief when we come to study the life of man in the world, three foundation stones in the history of man, three facts in his social evolution. These are:

"First—God's book.
"Second—God's church.
"Third—God's day."

"God's book stands supreme in the literature of the world, and has the greatest sale of any book that has ever emanated from the press. No other work can claim the influence and power that this has had."

"God's church. By this I do not mean any particular denomination or any group of Christians; I mean the church of the Living God among all races of people here upon earth by which men, women and children are held together in the common love of Jesus Christ, whose power is supreme."

"God's day. Man needs it. No evolution into higher life is possible without it. The Sabbath is the gift of God for the use of man. It is impossible to treat any one of these gifts in a short space of twenty minutes, but I have a few plain facts that I want you to consider regarding the question of the Sabbath."

"No man can shake himself free from the community in which he lives. Man is bound together in the social order. I knew a man who was frequently brought into contact with theatrical life in the city of Boston, and from him I learned many facts on the matter of so-called Sunday night concerts. The nastiest shows were given at this time. How did they begin? Those things do not begin at the bottom of society. One Sunday night Mrs. Croesus gives an elegant musicale, and the next Sunday night Jerry Sullivan walks around the corner and deposits his dime for a Sunday night concert. You say that this is not logical. Man is not controlled in his daily life by logic. Men and women follow a lead. We must consider the other and the weaker man."

"The Sabbath was made for man—a Rest is the need of man. There is one day in seven set apart for this. We find this in the records and history of men and people. In the development of daily life, if we would go upward, we must have one day in seven during which to rest. The body and mind require it. In the fight of capital for the supremacy over labor there is a constant attempt to get seven days work for six days' pay. If a white man works seven days in a week it simply means death; it makes no difference whether he uses a shovel or has a position at a desk; he is sure to go under. Has not capital been pushing a little more and more into the day? Has not the press of business here on the Islands made people feel that they must do work on the Sabbath, although really not compelled so to do? Is money not coming in to take rest from the working man?"

"The higher life demands rest. If one day is taken away it can never be got back again. I have often wondered why the laboring men in the United States do not club together and make a stand on the Sabbath question. Some people will say, 'Oh, we only want a little pleasure.' Yes, but your pleasure may mean another man's work. It would be a good thing to make Saturday afternoon a half holiday and use this time

for indulgence in healthy sports. Another practical suggestion: We should keep our own lives as free as possible from work on the Sabbath, and not make another man work. So much for the physical side.

"Jesus Christ comes upon earth to save souls. The Sabbath was made for man as a whole—a day during which to take hold of the heavenly things before him and to aid in self-development; a day for him to lift his eyes from the soil under his feet to the blue above. If we love God and our fellow man we will seek out the best and noblest thing to do on the Sabbath for the country in which we live. No Sabbath should be allowed to pass by without some deed of kindness or some good word dropped where needed."

"The Sabbath was made for man—a time to rest his body and his mind. We must meet the law and use the Sabbath, and use it as the Lord intended it should be used. Woe to him who would degrade labor, and woe to him who would take one breathing day, one resting day, from the laborer! We should guard well here the ancient landmark and keep it for the purposes the Lord made it for generations to come. Once gone, you can never get it back again."

HAWAIIAN NATIONAL BAND.

Filling an Engagement of Four Weeks at Manhattan Beach.

A letter from one of the members of the Hawaiian National Band, dated "Manhattan Beach, Chicago, Ill., June 9th," was received by a member of his family yesterday. At the time, they were filling a four weeks' engagement at the completion of which they intended going to Kansas City, Dallas, Tex., back to Chicago and to other principal cities of the United States. Their engagement would take them up until October to fill. It was the intention of the boys to start for home soon after this, arriving in Honolulu just before Christmas. They were all anxious to get back and once more dip their fingers into the poi bowl.

AMERICAN PROGRAM IS UPHELD.

Committee of Twenty-one Settle Differences.

JOINT PROGRAM VOTED DOWN.

More Money for Ball Committee—It Will be an Event of the Year—Resignation Accepted—Fireworks and Sports to be Handled by Hawaiians.

There was a special meeting of the American Fourth of July Committee at the Arlington last night, and after a two hours' session the disagreeable tangle resulting from the combination of the Hawaiian and American holidays was unanarled. The committee withdrew from the dual position taken Saturday evening and became a solid American combination with a solid American program.

Resignations of members of the ball committee were then read. On motion the resignations of Dr. McGrew and A. V. Gear were accepted. The resignations of members of the ball committee were tabled for further consideration, it having been stated that the cause for these resignations was the small amount of money appropriated for the ball. The members felt that a function appropriate to the occasion could not be carried out on \$150.

As a member of the committee, Dr. Grossman pointed out the impossibility of making the ball a success with such a small amount of money. Acting upon his suggestion, the committee appropriated \$350 additional, making the total amount for the ball \$500.

At this point one of the members questioned the advisability of the vote taken on Saturday evening, favoring a joint program for the American and Hawaiian celebrations. Further discussion brought out the point that the committee had been appointed at a meeting called by the American representative, and it was not a proper proceeding for the American committee to appropriate funds for the Hawaiian celebration or to issue a joint program. Notwithstanding that many Americans would participate in and contribute funds for the Hawaiian celebration, it was not proper for the American committee to go beyond the bounds expressed in the call for a general meeting.

The discussion was a sharp one and finally resulted in the reconsideration of the vote. The whole program mapped out at the previous meeting was then stricken out and the following program for the American celebration adopted:

Ball Friday evening, July 3d, at Independence Park.

Salutes, morning and evening of July Fourth.

Literary exercises and basket picnic at Independence Park.

This leaves the sports and the fireworks to be looked after by the committee of Hawaiian citizens which is arranging the details of the Hawaiian celebration.

The matter of program having been settled satisfactorily, the appropriations were then reconsidered and \$1,475 was apportioned among the various sub-committees. This includes \$500 to be placed at the disposal of the ball committee. It is anticipated that those who resigned from this committee will reconsider their action in view of the additional funds granted. There is every reason to believe that this event of the night before the Fourth will equal if not eclipse any social function of previous celebrations.

SCHOOL SESSION AND TIDAL WAVES.

Budget of News From Along Kona Coast.

DESTRUCTION FOLLOWS WAVE.

School Matters on Hawaii—Some Able Papers Read and Systems Illustrated—Effect of the Tidal Wave—Lumber Piles go to Sea—Houses Damaged

KAILUA (Hawaii), June 15.—Monday last witnessed a commotion of the waters of the deep at Kailua and along the coast such as has not been witnessed by the oldest Hawaiian. An unusual ebb and flow of the water at intervals of about ten minutes commenced to be noticed about 8 o'clock in the morning, and at each repetition the phenomenon was more pronounced, until it culminated at 9:15 in such a retreat of the waters that the bottom of the bay was exposed to view, and in such a rise that buildings far above high water mark were flooded and the inhabitants driven to flight or otherwise to save themselves.

The damage done was considerable. The wharf warehouse filled with freight was submerged four feet, while the wharf itself, its piers wrested from their fastenings in the rocks, now lies canted and at the mercy of the first rough weather to come. The store of George McDougall & Sons was filled with water to the windowsills, while the back yard was washed clean. The six mules in a wagon belonging to the Hawaiian Coffee and Tea Company were washed off their feet and were only saved by the pluck of the driver, who stuck to his post.

J. Kealemekele's store suffered almost as much as Mr. McDougall's. The larger part of the lumber in Scott's yard was carried out as far as the point, and an hour afterwards landed on the Palace sea wall. The lusher part of the wall, built of cement, has been considerably injured, but the main part, of dry stone work, stood the force of the water well. One house had the underpinning washed out, and the old native owner immediately fastened at the Chinese store in enough rope to tether it to a monkey-pot tree.

At the time of writing the streets of the little town are covered with scattered rocks, lumber, cattle-pen hurdles and everything else moveable.

A fair estimate is that at the worst the sea fell 20 feet below and rose 10 feet above its normal height. The disturbance was quite severe at Napoopo, Keauhou and Hookena.

A sad death has occurred today in the family of Mr. Bartell. The youngest child, about a year old, left in the care of a friend, was scalded on Saturday last by an overturned coffeepot. The child was unattended by a physician until Monday, when blood poisoning set in, death resulting at noon today. The interment is necessary at once, although both parents are absent, having gone to the volcano in quest of health.

The coffee crop looks promising this year. The summer rains are frequent and abundant and vegetation everywhere is luxuriant.

The Kona Teachers' Association met on the 11th and 12th of this month for its quarterly session. A constitution and by-laws similar to those of other associations were drawn up and adopted. The teachers present then formed a class and were instructed in different subjects by one of their number, who acted as teacher for the lesson assigned.

Several of the members were unfamiliar with the Tonic Sol Fa method of singing, hence a class with the first step was taught by Miss Scott. Mrs. M. F. Scott followed with a practical paper on physiology.

Mrs. Scott gave an old fashioned test of two rounds, those missing taking their seats.

The second day's proceedings began by Miss Scott finishing the first step in Tonic Sol Fa with an examination.

Mrs. Scott read a very comprehensive paper on "Reading," which was accompanied by questioning and practice in reading for correct emphasis and inflection of several sentences from the blackboard. None of the pupils could equal their teacher's reading of an extract from one of Mrs. Caudie's lectures to poor Caudie behind the curtain, presumably for lack of experience along the lines of Mrs. Caudie.

Mr. Mills taught Hawaiian geography from map drawing, sand modeling and description. His method certainly can leave nothing of the physical features of the Islands unexplained to his pupils.

Thos. Ain taught the main features of the second step in Tonic Sol Fa, the class singing to his directions.

Miss Scott then had the class go to the board and draw circles by measurement and free-hand, semi-circles and three-quarter circles, and larger double circles with outer ones adjoining to form a vine, the lesson being the beginning of ornamental drawing and designing.

A pronunciation exercise followed, Mrs. Scott conducting. Many were the mistakes of accent made and disputes indulged in as to the usage or authority of the words given.

The meeting adjourned till October. The news of the repeal of the Registration Act has just been received here. The repeal is regretted by leading men in Kona, as the act was considered a good one. Not so the native, however. When the tidal wave came in Monday morning it was the visible anger of the gods at the hated signing away (to their minds) of their liberty.



Mrs. A. A. LeFebvre
Rosslyn, Ohio.

Terrible Misery Helpless With Rheumatism and Without Appetite

Tired Feeling and Pains Dispelled by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I was in terrible misery with rheumatism in my hips and lower limbs. I read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla that I thought I would try it and see if it would relieve me. When I commenced I could not sit up nor even turn over in bed without help. One bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me."

Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me of my rheumatism. I had also felt weak and tired all the time; could not sleep, and obtained no little rest at night that I felt all worn out in the morning. I had no appetite to eat anything, but Hood's Sarsaparilla restored my appetite so that I could eat without any distress, and I have gained rapidly in strength. I have taken five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and I am as well as ever." Mrs. E. A. Lawrence, Rosslyn, O.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Sarsaparilla restored my appetite so that I could eat without any distress, and I have gained rapidly in strength. I have taken five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and I am as well as ever." Mrs. E. A. Lawrence, Rosslyn, O.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1896—

S. S. Kinau,

CLARKÉ, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maiala Bay and Makana the same day; Mahukona, Kawahae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVES HONOLULU.

Friday June 5

*Will call at Pohokai, Puna, on trips marked.

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawahae the same day; Makana, Maiala Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVES AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday June 2

Will call at Pohokai, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip Tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. Claudine,

CAMERON, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hanalei, Hamao and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

Capt. J. A. King, Port Superintendent.

Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 1, 1896.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, having been duly appointed Executors of the last will and testament of Adella Cornwell, late of Honolulu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the Estate of said Adella Cornwell, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to F. W. MACFARLANE, at his office on Queen street, Honolulu, Island of Oahu, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment thereof to the undersigned.

Dated Honolulu, June 16th, 1896.

W. H. CORNWELL,

F. W. MACFARLANE,

Executors of the last will and testament of Adella Cornwell, deceased.

1769-47a

SOMETHING ABOUT SECOND INDUSTRY.

John G. Waibel Views it From a Business Standpoint.

IMPROVEMENTS IN MACHINERY.

Coffee Should be Cleaned Before Shipping—Necessity for Planters Association—Poor Quality of Coffee Has Lessened Demand—Effect of Sake Bill

Among the guests at the Hawaiian is John G. Waibel, a member of the export firm of J. C. Nobmann of San Francisco, and formerly a resident of



"WHAT YOU NEED IS AN ASSOCIATION," said Exporter J. G. Waibel. (Sketches by an Advertiser Artist.)

Honolulu. Mr. Waibel is taking his vacation in several years, and is putting in his time visiting old friends.

Sitting on the veranda of the hotel yesterday with Major J. Walter Jones and an advertiser reporter, Mr. Waibel spoke of the possibilities of Kona coffee and the trade with San Francisco from the standpoint of a man who knows the difference between beach sand and a sugar.

"I saw in your paper," said Mr. Waibel, "a letter from a coffee grower on Hawaii regarding the superiority of Guatemala berries over Kona berries for this country. I regret to say I must differ with him in so far as the quality of the coffee is concerned, and consequently as to its commercial value. The tree may grow more rapidly and produce more coffee than the Kona, but it will not answer the same purpose in our market."

The short supply of Mocha, and the fact that it is practically unobtainable, creates a demand for some grade to blend with Java. Of the two, one has the strength, the other the flavor.

"Guatemala coffee will not answer the purpose, and it brings less money by three cents per pound than fancy Costa Rica or Java, while Kona coffee is as fine grade, possibly finer, than either of the latter. Of course," continued Mr. Waibel, "I know nothing from an actual experience with the Guatemala seed planted here, what the flavor is. I do know, however, that objection to it in San Francisco is based on the fact that it has a decidedly bitter and weedy taste not noticeable in any other grade. Nor is the aroma as pleasant as in other coffees."

"This, very likely, is due to the peculiarity of the soil of Guatemala, for when the seed of the best fancy Costa Rica is planted in Guatemala the same fault is found with the berries picked from the trees grown from local stock. The Hawaiian soil may be different, and possibly would rid it of that bad feature."

"Do the people of California crave Kona coffee?" was asked.

"As a rule, no! Mainly because the supply has not been large enough to create a demand for it. Among people who have visited the islands and tasted it here, there is always a desire for it, and when the output of the islands is large enough so that more people can try it I have no doubt that the demand will increase."

"There are inquiries from people who have heard of Kona coffee and in most cases they get Guatemala and do not call for it again. Another thing! The lack of facilities, machinery, etc., for the proper treating of coffee before shipping it to the coast acts against it in two ways: It brings a lower price by at least four cents a pound, and the percentage of sour berries in the coffee deteriorates the flavor. This in its imperfect state is used for blending, and instead of adding strength and flavor to common grades of coffee and fifteen

per cent chicory, leaves it in practically the original state.

"People who pay fifty cents a pound for coffee do so because they want to feel that they are getting a good article; whether they get it or not, is for them to decide; the average retailer does not give the matter much thought after the sale is made. I know of a firm in San Francisco selling alleged Kona coffee at 30 cents a pound when as a matter of fact they never had a pound of Kona coffee in their store."

"If that firm sold the genuine article there would be a greater demand for Kona coffee than there is, and less for Java and Costa Rica, for the reason that the genuine Kona is the same—two-thirds Java and one-third Mocha—the best combination we can have in these days."

"I believe the growers here could obtain more satisfactory results if they would organize a coffee planters' association and have the product go through one house, and through them reach the public. In this way it could be seen that no bad quality, unclean or sour berries were shipped. This may not be feasible until the industry is further advanced and there is one central coffee cleaning and pulping plant, or as many as may be deemed necessary to

USHERED IN WITH GRAND BALL.

Night Before the Fourth Will be Celebrated.

OTHER PLANS OF COMMITTEE.

Discussion on Combining Hawaiian and American Days—No Balloon Ascension—Basket Planto—Exercises at Independence Park, Etc.

The first regular meeting of the Fourth of July Committee was held Saturday evening in the Arlington Hotel parlors. The committee was in session about three hours, and during that time the members had an opportunity to express their opinions on citizenship and numerous other questions that seem to be bothering the brains of some individuals of the body politic.

The Literary Committee reported the usual set program for the literary exercises at Independence Park, at which the American representative will preside.

The question of a Fourth of July ball was then brought up by Secretary Smith. After some discussion it was finally decided to hold a ball on Friday evening, July 3d, at the pavilion. The special committee to look after this function was named as follows: T. F. Lansing, Dr. M. E. Grossman, E. F. Bishop, W. P. Boyd, W. F. Dillingham and Captain Paul Smith.

Just previous to the passage of the appropriations for the various committees, J. W. Jones stated that he had been commissioned by a meeting of Hawaiian citizens to request that the program for the American celebration and the Hawaiian celebration be combined. There was very sharp discussion on this point, and questions of citizenship were discussed till further orders. By a vote of 13 to 9 it was decided to have the events for the day upon one program, with the usual separate program for the literary exercises at the Park. As a result of this decision A. V. Gear and Dr. J. S. McGrew withdrew from the committee.

Following this action \$1,700 was appropriated to carry on the celebration.

W. O. SMITH HEARD FROM.

Attorney General's Letter Received by the Gaelic Saturday.

With Dr. Wood He is Investigating Health Matters—Emigrants Will be Allowed to Leave.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Cooper is in receipt of a communication from Minister Smith accounting some of the results of the investigation he and Dr. Wood are making in Japan.

Regarding the danger to public health in Honolulu through immigrants from Asiatic ports, Mr. Smith finds that the inspection of ships from China by Japanese authorities at Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama so thorough that the danger is reduced to a minimum. His intention was to instruct that no more emigrants be allowed to leave Hongkong until the Hawaiian regulations had been established there, but after conferring with Dr. Eldredge he decided to allow them to come, provided they had performed the necessary quarantine.

The period of incubation for black plague is from two to four days, and extreme limit five days, while the period of embarkation to sailing time at Yokohama is from nine to ten days. This is practically a quarantine of itself, and there is comparatively no danger of the disease reaching Honolulu.

Dr. Arnold, U. S. N., who is investigating the disease there, is inclined to place the limit of incubation at even less than five days.

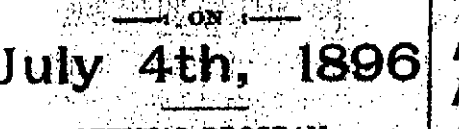
On June 1st Mr. Smith and Dr. Wood rode to Tokyo on a vestibule limited, traveling eighteen miles in forty minutes. They were received there by the Hawaiian Minister, R. W. Irwin, and handsomely entertained by him. They visited the laboratory and hospital of Dr. Kitasato and had an interesting interview with that distinguished physician. A number of patients suffering from the new disease, relapsing fever, were being treated. Twenty per cent have proven fatal.

They also called with Minister Irwin on Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Fugit, formerly Consul-General at Honolulu. The call was to be returned at the Legation next day. The Hawaiian delegation left for Hongkong on June 7th.

From Dr. Eldredge word has been received that since May 30th 2,400 cases were reported, and that the disease was increasing and spreading rapidly.

TENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MAUI RACING ASSOCIATION.

Spreckels' Park, Kahului.



July 4th, 1896 OFFICIAL PROGRAM.

Races to Commence at 10 O'Clock A. M. Sharp.

1. PONY RACE—1 mile dash. Free for all. For Ponies 14 hands and under. Purse \$50.
2. TROTTING RACE—Mile heats. Beat 2 in 3. For Horses without a record of 3:10 or better. Purse \$75.
3. RUNNING RACE—Half mile and repeat. Free for all Hawaiian bred Horses. Purse \$75.
4. RUNNING RACE—One mile dash. Free for all. Purse \$150.
5. TROTTING AND PACING TO HARNESSES—One-mile heats, best 3 in 5. For horses without a record of 2:30. Purse \$150.
6. RUNNING RACE—One mile dash. Free for all Hawaiian bred Horses. Purse \$125.
7. NOVELTY RACE—Free for all Hawaiian bred Horses, \$25 for each quarter. Purse \$100.
8. MULE RACE—Running, one mile dash. Free for all. Purse \$50.
9. MAIDEN PONY RACE—Half-mile dash. Free for all. Winners of Race 1 to carry twelve pounds overweight. Purse \$40.
10. (HANDICAP) RUNNING RACE—Three-quarters mile dash. For Hawaiian bred Horses owned by Mauiites. Purse \$75.

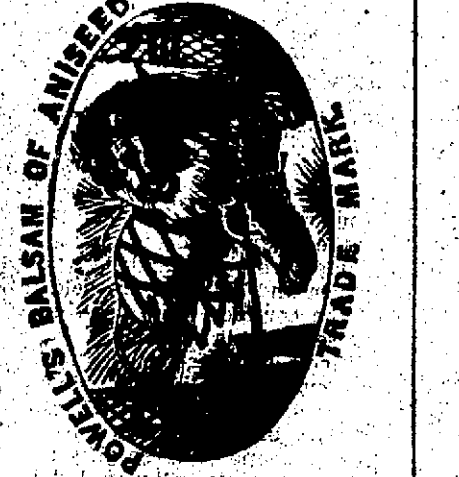
All entries are to be made with the Secretary before 12 o'clock, THURSDAY, June 25th, 1896. Entrance fees to be 10 per cent of the purse unless otherwise specified.

All races to be run or trotted under the rules of the Maui Racing Association.

All Horses are expected to start unless withdrawn by 10 o'clock a. m. on July 3d, 1896.

General Admission 50 Cents
Grand Stand (extra) 50 Cents and \$1
Quarter Stretch Badges \$5
Per order of Committee.

A. N. KEPOIKAI,
Secretary Maui Racing Association.
1768-4t



POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER THE RECOGNIZED ANISEED COUGH REMEDY. Its immense sale throughout the world indicates its inimitable value.

20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IN PAISAGES AND COTTAGE ALIKE Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled COUGH REMEDY. Its large sale throughout the whole civilized world proves its great worth.

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. SWEETENED AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THESE STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THE TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND CAFE COLONIES.

Bottles 1s. 1d. and 1s. 6d.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands: HOLLISTER DRUG CO., L.D. BENSON, SMITH & CO. HOBSON DRUG CO.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership existing between Bruce Waring and Chas. S. Desky, under the firm name of Bruce Waring & Co., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, and Chas. S. Desky assumes all the liabilities of the said firm and collects all outstanding debts belonging to the said Company.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1896. BRUCE WARING & CO. BRUCE WARING. CHAS. S. DESKY. 1767-3ta



Ayer's PILLS.

Cure DYSPEPSIA, Cure BILIOUSNESS, Cure CONSTIPATION, Cure SICK HEADACHE.

Are Purely Vegetable, Are Sugar Coated, Are Mild but Effective.

Good for the Stomach, Good for the Liver, Good for the Bowels.

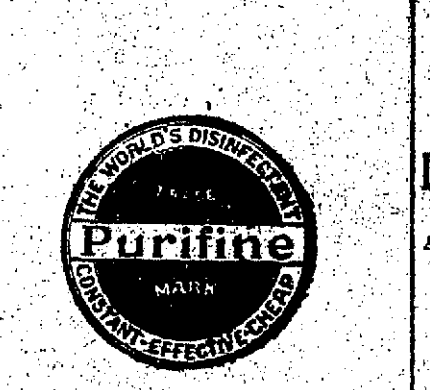
THERE ARE NO OTHER PILLS

SO GOOD AS

AYER'S PILLS.

Highest Awards at the World's Great Expositions.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY Limited.



What Is PURIFINE?

It is the new disinfectant which has superseded all other disinfectants, being a scientific compound, having no odor, yet possessing the qualities of a powerful disinfectant.

The automatic distributor should be placed in every house in Honolulu where odors and germs of disease exist. They are placed free of charge, taken care of and kept working day and night for \$1.00 per month. It's an innovation, but on scientific principles, and appeals to everyone of common sense. The idea is this: The distributor drops two drops a minute, day and night. Foul odors are killed, yet no disagreeable smell of carbolic acid or crude disinfectants takes its place. You don't know that a powerful disinfectant is being used if you judge by the lack of odor. But it's doing the duty—doing it well. Can we show you the "Ideal Automatic Distributor"? Our Mr. Washburn will call, if you'll telephone to

The Hollister Drug Co.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

For the Hawaiian Islands.



ALEXANDER CHISHOLM.

(Successor to Charles Hammer.)

Manufacturer and Dealer in All Kinds of

Saddlery and Harness.

Orders from the other Islands promptly attended to.

Corner King and Fort Sts. P. O. Box 322. Honolulu.

BLANK BOOKS MADE TO ORDER AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

Art Goods.

The demand for colors, both water and oil is the surest indication of a refined taste among the ladies of the Islands. We are in a position to supply the demand.

A full supply of colors, brushes, oils, varnish and canvases always on hand.

Picture framing, satisfactory picture framing, is due largely to the taste displayed in the selection of mouldings that will harmonize with the picture. We have the taste and mouldings. Let us give you a suggestion.

King Bros., HOTEL STREET.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their agents, Paul Reichenberg and J. C. Finger from Europe and a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Dressing, Rickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc., IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Grapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT. Silesias, Serge Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molesters, Motons, Serge, Kammergarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining & Seiler Furnish, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Fats, Canned Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Hairs, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing, Lates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks.

Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., L.D.

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

HOLLISTER & CO., Agents.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

Boston Line of Packets

The fine bark Edward May, C. A. Johnson master, will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about May 1st, 1896.

For particulars, call or address

CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby street, Boston, o

C. Brewer & Co., L.D., Agents, Honolulu. 4246-m

Hawaiian Fertilizing Company

Importers, Dealers and Manufacturers of

All Kinds of Fertilizers

Phosphates, Potash and Ammonia.

Separately or in Compounds. In quantities to suit. Correspondence and order solicited.

A. F. COOKE, Manager.

TWAS THEIR 25TH ANNIVERSARY.

Maunalo Seminary Celebrates
In Proper Style.

DEATH OF JUDGE HELEKUNIHU.

Tidal Wave in Maliko Gulch—Maul
Pleased With Registration Repeal.
Walluku Boys Give Another Dance.
Personal and Other Business Notes.

MAUI, June 20.—On the 17th the twenty-fifth anniversary of Maunalo Seminary of East Maui was celebrated in grand style. Alumni and friends of the institution came from all over the island and on the day of the celebration the large school yard, filled to overflowing with several hundred riding-horses and numerous vehicles of many designs recalled the excitement of a country fair. The interior of the recitation hall was beautifully decorated with ferns and marguerites with which the colors of a large Hawaiian flag gracefully draped above the pretty stage made striking contrast.

At 11 o'clock, after two hours of music and rhetorical comments which merited many a pretty compliment, came the anniversary speeches eulogizing the school and reviving pleasant memories of bygone days.

The speakers were Judge J. W. Kalua, Deputy Attorney-General E. P. Dole, Hon. A. Pail of Lahaina, Rev. S. Kapu of Walluku, Messrs. H. P. Baldwin, Geo. E. Beckwith, Sheriff L. A. Andrews and others.

During the exercises excellent crayon portraits of Miss Carpenter and E. G. Beckwith were presented to the Seminary, the former by some of the old pupils and the latter by Mrs. D. C. Lindsay of Paia. Miss Carpenter was the first lady principal of the school, and Mr. Beckwith has rendered most efficient service as trustee of the institution for many years.

At 2 p. m. a magnificent luau was enjoyed by the half a thousand people present. All the dainty viands known to the Hawaiian epicure were served in excellent style, and many compliments are due to the cuisine directed by Messrs. W. F. Pogue, L. A. Andrews and W. H. King.

On Monday, the 15th, a tidal wave swept through Maliko Gulch past the grape vineyard on to the Government road.

On Tuesday, the 18th, Judge Elias Helekunihu, 58 years of age, died of pneumonia at Hailu. He was a lawyer by profession, and until recently was District Magistrate of Walluku. The funeral occurred on the 17th, the ceremonies being conducted by Revs. Kaumimui and Kapu.

Last Saturday night, the 13th, the Walluku boys gave their third dance within seven weeks. Social affairs in Maui's largest town are quite giddy. The Iao Valley Stringed Band furnished the music and D. Quill acted as floor manager.

Measles and whooping cough are epidemic in the Kaupakalua school. During the 19th the schooner Allen A. Schage, master, sailed for San Francisco with a full cargo of Paia and Hamakua sugar.

THE KIDNEYS AND LIVER

Their Derangement the Source of
Much Suffering.

A Great Sufferer for Thirty Years
Tells How He Obtained a Cure.
His Advice Should be Followed
by Others Similarly Afflicted.

From the Caledonia (Canada) Gold
Hunter.

Mr. George Uhlman, a well-known farmer living near New Elm, is loud in his praise of the benefits he received from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Recently while visiting his daughter in Hemford he was interviewed by a reporter, and to the scribe's salutation, "Well, Mr. Uhlman, you are looking ten years younger than you did two years ago," he promptly replied: "Yes, and I am feeling that many years younger. I am now in my sixty-fourth year, and am feeling better than I did when I was 34. It is pretty generally known hereabouts that I suffered intensely for upwards of thirty years from kidney and liver trouble, during which time I was treated by different doctors, and I can hardly tell how many different kinds of patent medicines I used, but can say 'heaps' of it, but I got very little relief from them. Eventually I began to think my case incurable. But I have found a cure and one which I believe is permanent, and if you are interested I am willing to tell what it has done for me. While having a very bad spell and suffering intensely from the effects of liver and kidney troubles, I noticed an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and thought I would try them. After beginning their use I found a gradual improvement, and having suffered as

long and as severely as I did, you may be sure that I determined to continue the treatment. Very steadily the improvement went on, and after a month's treatment with the Pink Pills I felt that the last vestige of my trouble had disappeared. New blood seemed to course through my veins, and the organs which for so many years imperfectly performed their functions now work like a charm and give me not the slightest trouble. In addition to this my weight has materially increased, and I can stand a day's work on my farm better than I have been able to do in years before. Of course this may sound enthusiastic, but I know what Pink Pills have done for me and I naturally feel grateful, and I never lose an opportunity to say a good word for this grand medicine."

The secret of health, strength and activity is pure blood and sound nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make pure, rich, red blood and strengthen the nerves, and this is the secret of the marvellous success with which this medicine has met—the reason why it cures when other medicines fail. The list of diseases having their origin in impure or watery blood, or a shattered condition of the nerves, is a long one, but in every case Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will restore health and strength if given a fair trial.

Pink Pills are put up in glass vials, both outside wrapper and vial bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." These pills are sold by the Hollister Drug Co., the Hobron Drug Co., and all dealers in medicine.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Spooner Gets \$50 and Costs for
Pounding O'Halleron's Face.

W. Spooner plead not guilty to the charge of assault and battery on W. O'Halleron, who testified that his assailant jumped upon him, blacked his eye, knocked out his teeth and otherwise battered his face. Added to this he called him very indecent names. The weight of evidence presented by several witnesses was decidedly against the defendant. He was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and costs.

Now is the time to provide yourself and family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as a safeguard against an attack of bowel complaint during the summer months. It costs but 25 cents and is almost sure to be needed before the summer is over. This remedy never fails, even in the most severe cases, and is in fact the only preparation that can always be depended upon. When reduced with water it is pleasant to take. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

The Hawaiian ship Roderick Dhu sailed from Hilo with a full load of sugar last Saturday.

Your Stock

Will do better on
FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 181.

FOR SALE.

1 Honolulu Iron Works

30x60 FIVE-ROLLER MILL

Complete with gearing and

1 18x42 PUTNAM ENGINE

The above can be seen now in operation at Onomea Sugar Co.'s Mill at Paipaku. The same are in good order, and are to be taken out because too small for future requirements.

Delivery can be made to purchaser on the wharf at Paipaku, on or after October 1st, 1896.

For further particulars and prices, apply to W. W. GOODALE, Esq., at Paipaku, or to C. BREWER & COMPANY, Ltd., Honolulu.

1769-2m

HONOLULU

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY

W. W. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

Carriage Builder

AND REPAIRER.

All orders from the other Islands in the Carriage Building, Trimming and Painting Line will meet with prompt attention.

P. O. BOX 321.

128 AND 130 FORT ST.

"Disfigured For Life"

Is the despairing cry of thousands afflicted with
Unsightly skin diseases.
Do you realize what this disfiguration means to sensitive souls?
It means isolation, seclusion.
It is a bar to social and business success.
Do you wonder that despair seizes upon these sufferers when
Doctors fail,
Standard remedies fail,
And nostrums prove worse than useless?
Skin diseases are most obstinate to cure or even relieve.

It is easy to claim to cure them, but quite another thing to do so.
CUTICURA REMEDIES
Have earned the right to be called Skin Specifics—

Because for years they have met with most remarkable success.
There are cases that they cannot cure, but they are few indeed.

It is no long-drawn-out, expensive experiment.

25c. invested in a tablet of
CUTICURA SOAP
Will prove most convincing.

In short,
CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS
And its cures are simply marvellous.

SPRINKLE CURE TREATMENT.—Wash with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), followed by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT (the new blood purifier).

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward St., London, E. C. 4. J. J. FORTY, DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.



Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

G. N. WILCOX, President. T. MAY, Auditor.
J. F. BACKFELD, Vice-President. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.
P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

Artificial -- Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia,
Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer,
Salts, Etc., Etc.

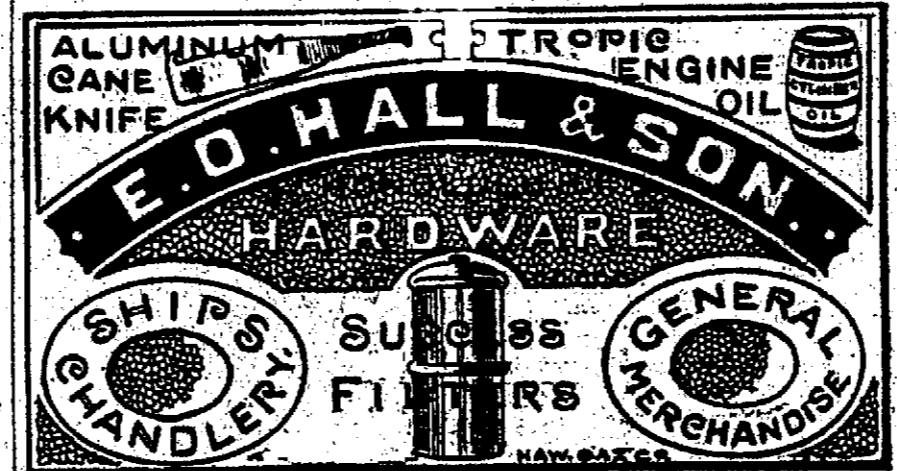
Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist.

ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY.

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.



THE "TROPIC"

Is a pure, unadulterated lubricator, and is fully warranted to be of the highest possible grade and to give first-class satisfaction in every particular.

A large number of mills are using it, and we are having new orders every week. Those who use it once, want it right along. The

seers and cane cutters. It is the best knife ever offered for sale here. Try it

STEP IN AND LOOK at our

"SUCCESS" FILTERS

We have a CRYSTAL ONE that shows the whole process at a glance.

It is the best and easiest cleaned filter known. We will show you also our new

FRUIT or MANGO PICKERS

ALUMINUM CANE KNIFE

We have a SPLENDID stock of Hardware, Ship Chandlery and General Merchandise on hand, and are adding to it by nearly every new arrival

Has found its way to many of the plantations on the Islands, and is spoken of in the highest terms by over

E. O. HALL & SON,

Corner Fort and King Streets, Honolulu.

Island Visitors

TO HONOLULU!

SAVE YOUR TRAVELING EXPENSES

BY PURCHASING YOUR

AT L. B. KERR'S

If you are not coming to Honolulu send for patterns and quotations. Your orders will be attended to quite as well as if you selected the articles yourself.

JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Châlys, Black Alpaca, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons, Lace, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damasks, bleached and unbleached, Bedspreads, Blankets and Sheetings.

Also a fine range of Men's Suitings and Trousers.

A Single Yard or Article at Wholesale Prices

L. B. KERR, Queen Street, Honolulu.

\$35

BED ROOM SETS

BEDSTEAD,
BUREAU,
WASHSTAND,
TABLE,
TWO CHAIRS,
ROCKER,
—7 PIECES IN ALL.
POLISHED OAK.

The best thing ever offered in this market for the money. Call and see this Set.

ODD DRESSERS,

\$12 and Upwards.

We have a few of these from broken Sets and are selling them off fast. They are worth looking at.

PORTIERES,

ALL PRICES.

New designs, colors, and the best qualities made. These are all new goods.

WINDOW SHADES,

\$1 and Upwards.

We have cheaper ones, but call your attention to this higher class of goods. They are prettier, last longer, give better satisfaction, etc.

HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers,

CORNER KING AND BETHEL STS.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.

Jobbing and Manufacturing

PHARMACISTS.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS,

Chemicals,

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

AND

Patent Medicines

At the Lowest Prices.

COR. OF FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

Metropolitan Market

KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THE

Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Cooled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

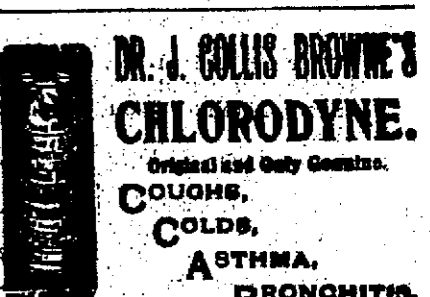
Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available, it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.



Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Original and Only Genuine.

COUGHS,

COLDS,

ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was a liberally untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1884.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism, Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 3d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAYENPORT.

38 Great Russell St. London, W. C.

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company.

Alliance Assurance Company.

Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELMA OF MADGEBURG

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

HEADS

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Type writing, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering

Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.

C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

RUBBER STAMPS OF ALL KINDS AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

DAY	BAROM.	WIND	TEMP.	REL. HUM.	RAIN	WIND	TEMP.	REL. HUM.	RAIN
Mon	30.12	30.09	78	80	0.08	48	NE	4-6	0.4
Tues	30.14	30.12	72	81	0.00	48	NE	4-6	0.4
Wed	30.15	30.12	72	81	0.00	48	NE	4-6	0.4
Thurs	30.15	30.12	72	81	0.00	48	NE	4-6	0.4
Friday	30.15	30.12	72	81	0.00	48	NE	4-6	0.4
Sat	30.15	30.12	72	81	0.00	48	NE	4-6	0.4
Sun	30.15	30.12	72	81	0.00	48	NE	4-6	0.4
Mon	30.15	30.12	72	81	0.00	48	NE	4-6	0.4
Tues	30.15	30.12	72	81	0.00	48	NE	4-6	0.4
Wed	30.15	30.12	72	81	0.00	48	NE	4-6	0.4
Thurs	30.15	30.12	72	81	0.00	48	NE	4-6	0.4
Friday	30.15	30.12	72	81	0.00	48	NE	4-6	0.4
Sat	30.15	30.12	72	81	0.00	48	NE	4-6	0.4
Sun	30.15	30.12	72	81	0.00	48	NE	4-6	0.4

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DAY	High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide
Mon	2:12	8:12	2:12	8:12	2:12	8:12	2:12	8:12	2:12	8:12
Tues	2:12	8:12	2:12	8:12	2:12	8:12	2:12	8:12	2:12	8:12
Wed	2:12	8:12	2:12	8:12	2:12	8:12	2:12	8:12	2:12	8:12
Thurs	2:12	8:12	2:12	8:12	2:12	8:12	2:12	8:12	2:12	8:12
Friday	2:12	8:12	2:12	8:12	2:12	8:12	2:12	8:12	2:12	8:12
Sat	2:12	8:12	2:12	8:12	2:12	8:12	2:12	8:12	2:12	8:12
Sun	2:12	8:12	2:12	8:12	2:12	8:12	2:12	8:12	2:12	8:12

Full moon June 24, at 8:55 p.m. The tides and moon phase are given in Standard Time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in local time, to which the respective corrections to Standard Time applicable to each different port should be made. The Standard Time whistle sounds at 12h 00 m. (midnight) Greenwich Time, which is 1h 30m. p.m. of Hawaiian Standard Time.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, June 19.

Am. bark Highland Light, Hughes, from Newcastle.
 Stmr Kilauea Hou, Everett, from Maui and Hawaii.
 Stmr Lohua, Nye, from Hawaii ports.
 Stmr J. A. Cummins, Neilson, from Oahu ports.
 Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai ports.
 Stmr Waialeale, Gregory, from Kauai ports.
 Stmr W. G. Hall, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

Saturday, June 20.

O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, Pearne, from Hong Kong and Yokohama.
 Stmr Iwalani, Smythe, from Hamakua.
 Stmr Kaena, Calway, from Oahu ports.
 Stmr Mokoli, Hilo, from Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.
 Stmr Likeli, Weir, from Hawaii ports.
 Stmr James Makee, Peterson, from Kapaa.
 Stmr J. A. Cummins, Neilson, from Oahu ports.

Sunday, June 21.

Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai ports.
 Stmr Mikahala, Haglund, from Kauai ports.
 Stmr Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.
 Stmr Hawaii, Fitzgerald, from Hawaii.
 Stmr Kaala, Thompson, from Oahu ports.
 Monday, June 22.
 O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette, from San Francisco.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, June 19.

Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kauai ports.
 Stmr J. A. Cummins, Neilson, for Waimanalo.
 Saturday, June 20.
 Stmr Kilauea Hou, Freeman, for Hawaii ports.
 Stmr Lohua, Nye, for Hawaii ports.
 Am bk Sea King, Pierce, for Puget Sound.
 Am. bk Ceylon, Calhoun, for San Francisco.
 O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, Pearne, for San Francisco.
 Stmr Waialeale, Gregory, for Kukuihaele and Honokaa.

Monday, June 22.

Stmr Kaena, Calway, for Oahu ports.
 Stmr J. A. Cummins, Neilson, for Oahu ports.
 Missionary Packet Morning Star, Garland, for Ruk.
 Stmr Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu ports.
 Stmr Mokoli, Hilo, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.
 Stmr James Makee, Peterson, for Kapaa.
 Stmr Iwalani, Smythe, for Lahaina and Hamakua.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr W G Hall, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii, at 10 a. m.
 Stmr Mikahala, Haglund, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.
 Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kauai ports, at 4 p. m.
 Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports at 5 p. m.
 Stmr Likeli, Weir, for Hawaii ports, at 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Maui, per stmr Kilauea Hou, June 18—Edward Dowsett.
 From Kauai, per stmr. Waialeale, June 19.—Miss Enes, Mr. Soto and 9 on deck.
 From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, June 19.—Volcano: Hon. Leicester Holme, wife and valet, L. A. Ault, wife and son, Chas Cresswell and wife, E F Gutschow and wife Way ports E P Dole, Col. Norris, M. McCann, A. Haneberg, G. P. Wilder, W. F. Wilson, Antonio Rosa, J. K. Nahale, Mrs. Maniott, Mrs. P. S. Cockett, Mrs. Levi, Mrs. Andrews, 4 children and maid, and 6 on deck.
 From Maui and Molokai per stmr Mokoli, June 20—C. L. Perkins and 2 deck passengers.
 From Kauai, per stmr Mikahala, June 20.—Mrs. Hans Ienber, Mrs. M. B. Bishop, M. A. Rege and wife J. M. McLennan, E. Strehz, Dr. Derby, H. R. Barford, S. W. Wilcox and son R. L. Kahibaum and son, H. P. King,

Awana, A. K. Akau and son, Mu Chong, J. M. Ponstino and 56 on deck.
 From China and Japan, per O & O S. S. Gaelic, June 20.—Captain and Mrs. E. Bray, Miss C. E. Bray and W. A. Swinnerton.

From Maui, per stmr Claudine, June 21.—C. B. Wells, H. A. Baldwin, K. S. Gjerdrum, Miss S. Dowsett, Dr. Murray, Capt. Ahlhorn, B. R. Banning, D. Conway, Bishop of Panopolis, Bro. Mathias, Bro. Frank, Bro. Ruch, C. David, F. W. Thrum, J. Bicknell, J. P. Magee, R. Strauch, Ah You, Y. Amoy, E. Johnson, J. J. Drummond, wife and child, W. H. Cornwell, and 64 on deck.

From San Francisco, per O. S. S. Australia, June 22.—V. Andrews, Miss M. E. Bortree, D. E. Bortree, C. R. Curtis, Dr. Wm. R. Cochran and wife, Hon. S. M. Damon, Miss M. S. Denis, Miss G. Ensign, Miss L. Goldstein, Col. F. L. Guenther, U. S. A., Miss Guenther, A. Gartenberg, wife and son, T. M. Starkey, F. A. Jacobs, M. B. Johnson, L. Kahibaum, Rev. J. P. Lytton, Mrs. H. C. Houdlette, A. L. Louissou, Geo. Lycurgus, J. T. McGrew, Mrs. Mackenzie, Col. Wm. Macdonald, Z. K. Panghorn and wife, Jas. H. Pratt and wife, Mrs. Rasmussen and child, F. H. Rouse and wife, H. C. Schmidt, E. F. Schmidt, Miss R. Schmidt, Adj. L. M. Simonson, wife and two children, Jas. N. Suydam, Chas. H. Suydam, Jas. Wakefield and wife, S. Wakefield, Geo. S. Waterhouse, W. L. Whitney, Mrs. Dr. Wood and child, Lieut. F. A. Wilner, U. S. N., S. Witkowski, Phillip Williams and wife.

Departures.

For San Francisco, per S. S. Gaelic, June 20.—Leicester Holme, wife and son, C. L. Cresswell and wife, L. Ault, wife and son.

IMPORTS.

From Newcastle, per bk. Highland Light, June 19.—1808 tons coal, consigned to Castle & Cooke.

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco, per bk Ceylon, June 19.—14,702 bags sugar, weighing 1,856,071 pounds, valued at \$71,574, and shipped as follows: 2025 bags by M. S. Grinbaum & Co. to M. S. Grinbaum & Co., and 12,677 bags by Wm. G. Irwin & Co. to J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.

For San Francisco, per schr. Robert Lewers, June 16.—17,070 bags sugar, weighing 2,073,149 pounds, valued at \$80,199.67 and shipped by H. Hackfeld & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co.

For San Francisco, per bktn. W. H. Dimond, June 18.—7385 bags sugar, weighing 981,298 pounds, valued at \$35,045 and shipped as follows: 3308 bags by Wm. G. Irwin & Co. to J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co., 2774 bags by H. A. Widemann to J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co., 1531 bags by M. S. Grinbaum & Co. to M. S. Grinbaum & Co., and 3020 bags rice shipped as follows: 400 bags by Hyman Bros. and 2620 bags by M. S. Grinbaum & Co. to M. S. Grinbaum & Co. Total value of cargo, \$35,445.

For San Francisco, per bk. R. P. Rithet, June 17.—32,590 bags sugar, weighing 3,994,208 pounds, valued at \$134,432.70, and shipped as follows: 3785 bags by F. A. Schaefer & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co., 4988 bags by Theo. H. Davies & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co., 17,313 bags by C. Brewer & Co. to Welch & Co., and also 11 pcs. machinery and 45 pkgs. household effects.

MISSIONARIES DEPART.

Morning Star Sails for Ruk With Four Earnest Workers.

The missionary packet Morning Star was to have sailed for Ruk shortly after 2 p. m. yesterday, but postponed her time of departure until after the arrival of the Australia with the foreign mail.

At 2 p. m. over a hundred people interested in missionary work in foreign lands had collected on the deck of the Morning Star to say farewell and to offer up prayer for the success of the missionaries who were going into the islands of the Pacific to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

A heartily sung hymn and a prayer by Rev. Hiram Bingham were followed by another hymn, after which Rev. O. H. Gulick said a few words on the work of the field to which the Morning Star was going and wished the departing missionaries every success in their work.

The Morning Star sailed at about 5 p. m. and took as passengers the following: Mrs. Mary E. Logan, who returns to her home and work in Ruk after an absence of two years in the States, and Messrs. Robertson, L. Skumfelt and J. Scribner, who are being sent by the Penel Mission of Los Angeles, Cal., as missionaries to the Gilbert Islands.

WHARF AND WAVE.

AT DIAMOND HEAD SIGNAL STATION, June 22, 10 p. m.—The weather is clear; wind light, northeast.

The agents of the O. & O. S. S. Copie do not expect that steamer until June 25th.

The O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette commander, arrived in port shortly after 3 p. m. yesterday after a very pleasant trip of six days and three hours from San Francisco. Following is the purser's report: Left San Francisco at 10 a. m., June 16 with 54 cabin and 13 steerage passengers. During the first twenty-four hours experienced light to moderate northwest breezes; thence to port light northeast winds and fine weather all the way.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Fifth Circuit, Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. At Chambers. In the matter of the Estate of Mahoe, w. of Koloa, Kauai, deceased. Before Judge Hardy.

Order of Notice of Petition for Allowance of Final Accounts and Discharge in Deceased Estates.—On reading and filing the petition and accounts of J. K. Farley, Administrator of said Estate, wherein he asks to be allowed \$28.50 and charges himself with \$41.00, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such Administrator.

It is ordered that Monday, the 27th day of July, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock a. m., before the Judge of said Court, at the Court Room of the said Court, at Lihue, Island of Kauai, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property. And that notice of this order, in the Hawaiian language, be published in the Kuokoa newspaper, printed and published in Honolulu, for three successive weeks, the last publication to be not less than two weeks previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing.

Dated at Lihue, this 19th day of June, 1896. JACOB HARDY, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Fifth Circuit, Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. At Chambers. In the matter of the Estate of Maraea, w. of Waheawa, Kauai, deceased. Before Judge Hardy.

Order of Notice of Petition for Allowance of Final Accounts and Discharge in Deceased Estates.—On reading and filing the petition and accounts of A. K. Mika, Administrator of the said Estate, wherein he asks to be allowed \$34.00 and charges himself with \$190.00, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such Administrator.

It is ordered that Monday, the 27th day of July, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock a. m., before the Judge of said Court, at the Court Room of the said Court, at Lihue, Island of Kauai, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property. And that notice of this order, in the Hawaiian language, be published in the Kuokoa newspaper, printed and published in Honolulu, for three successive weeks, the last publication to be not less than two weeks previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing.

Dated at Lihue, this 19th day of June, 1896. JACOB HARDY, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands. In Bankruptcy. At Chambers.

In the matter of the bankruptcy of YOKODAKI.

Creditors of the said bankrupt are hereby notified to come in and prove their debts before a Clerk of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of June, 1896, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and noon of the said day, and elect an Assignee or Assignees of the said bankrupt's estate.

By the Court.
 J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.
 1770-td

NOTICE

Is hereby given that I, Chop Tin (Ch.) of Kapaa, District of Kaula, Island of Kauai, Hawaiian Islands, hold as agent, treasurer and manager, collect and pay out, sign all documents and chattels, leases and upon all things and property of the firm name of See Shing Wai Co.

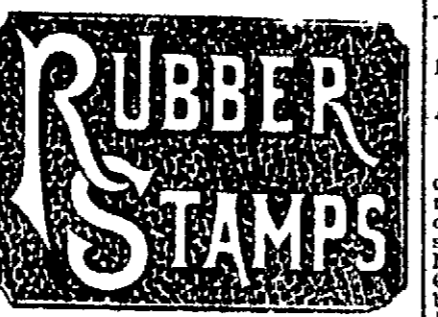
I make a protest against such sale published in the Hawaiian newspaper Kuokoa, dated May 15, A. D. 1896. Between Chop Choy, Ham Yook, Asee and Ham Mau of Waialua, Island of Kauai, Hawaiian Islands, under the firm name of See Shing Wai Co., to Quong Wah On & Co., of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, mortgagee intends to foreclose the mortgage for non-payment of principal and interest.

I furthermore say that I hold, since November 12, A. D. 1891, until today, as advisers and representatives of the See Shing Wai Co.

And the See Shing Wai Co. today is indebted to me. Last December, 1895, was \$12,264.23, with \$2,500 expenses. The whole sum comes up \$14,764.23. And I also say that Chang Kim and Quong Wah On & Co. have no right whatever to make a sale and notice, without bringing things before the court.

CHOP TIN,

Agent and Manager See Shing Wai Co. Kapaa, Kaula, Kauai, May 23, 1896. 1764-1m



At Gazette Office.

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF HAWAII.

W. E. H. DEVERILL, Deputy Collector of Taxes, vs. Mrs. J. O. DOMINIS, Assumpsit.

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, his deputy, or any policeman in the district of Hanalei, Island of Kauai, greeting: You are hereby commanded to summon Mrs. J. O. Dominis if she can be found in this district, to appear before me, at my office, in Hanalei, upon the 4th day of June, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m. there to answer and to W. E. H. Deverill, Deputy Assessor of Taxes in and for the Fourth Taxation Division of the Hawaiian Islands, in a plea wherein the plaintiff declares and says:

That said defendant Mrs. J. O. Dominis is lawfully indebted to this plaintiff, in the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars for taxes assessed against the person and property of said defendant, on the books of the Assessor of Taxes for the District of Hanalei, Island of Kauai, for the year 1895 and defendant, though thereunto requested, has thus far failed and neglected, and still does neglect and refuse to pay the same, or any part or portion thereof; wherefore, plaintiff asks for judgment against said defendant for said sum of one hundred and twenty dollars, together with ten per cent. in addition thereto, as by law provided, and for costs of Court.

Not to be said Mrs. J. O. Dominis that upon default to attend at the place, day and hour above mentioned, judgment will be rendered against her ex parte by default.

Given under my hand this 24 day of June, 1896.

J. W. LOTA,

District Magistrate of Hanalei.

I hereby certify the following to be a true and attested copy of the summons in said cause, and that said Court ordered publication of the same, and continued the said cause until the 27th day of June, 1896.

J. W. LOTA,

District Magistrate of Hanalei.

1766-3ta

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF HAWAII.

W. E. H. DEVERILL, Deputy Collector of Taxes, vs. JOHN DOE, unknown Assumpsit.

SUMMONS.

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, his deputy, or any policeman in the district of Hanalei, Island of Kauai, greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon John Doe, whose real name to the plaintiff is unknown, if he can be found in this district, to appear before me, at my office in Hanalei, upon the 4th day of June, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., there to answer unto W. E. H. Deverill Deputy Assessor of Taxes in and for the Fourth Taxation Division of the Hawaiian Islands, in a plea wherein the plaintiff declares and says:

That said defendant is the owner of the following described real estate, and all and every part and parcel of the improvements on said land, to wit:

One house lot situated between residence of the minister at Hanalei and the Wana premises, together with one old house (number of lot unknown). Lot known as the Awa's, now deceased. And that said defendant is lawfully indebted to this plaintiff, in his official capacity as assessor, in the sum of one dollar, for taxes assessed against the said property of said defendant, on the books of the assessor of taxes for the district of Hanalei, Island of Kauai, for the year 1895, and defendant, though thereunto requested, has failed and neglected, and still does neglect and refuse to pay the same, or any part thereof; wherefore, plaintiff asks for judgment against said defendant for the sum of one dollar, together with ten per cent. in addition thereto, as by law provided, and for costs of court.

Not to be said John Doe that upon default to attend at the place, day and hour above mentioned, judgment will be rendered against him ex parte by default.

Given under my hand this 34 day of June, 1896.

J. W. LOTA,

District Magistrate of Hanalei.

I hereby certify the following to be a true and attested copy of the summons in said cause, and that said Court ordered publication of the same, and continued the said cause until the 27th day of June, 1896.

J. W. LOTA,

District Magistrate of Hanalei.

1766-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Guardianship of MONG WA and LEE CHIN. Minors.

On reading and filing the petition of 8 Ah Mi, the guardian of Mong Wa and Lee Chin, minors, praying for an order to mortgage property belonging to his said wards, and setting forth certain legal reasons why such property should be mort-

gaged, it is hereby ordered that Friday, the 3rd day of July, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m. at Chambers, in the Court House at Honolulu be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Given at Honolulu, June 2nd, 1896.

By the Court.

J. A. THOMPSON,

Clerk.

1765-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE

First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.

W. H. H. VOGEL, vs. HAN'S BRODER ANTON VOGEL.

THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII:

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his deputy, greeting: You are commanded to summon Hans Broder Anton Vogel, defendant in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. to show cause why the claim of Wilhelm Vogel, plaintiff should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed petition.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness Hon. A. W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit at Honolulu, Oahu, this 13th day of May, 1896.

(Sign) GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original summons in said cause, and that said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause until the next August term of this Court.

P. D. KELLET, Jr., Clerk.

Honolulu, June 1st, 1896.

1764-6ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE

First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.

LOUISA MARION TODD vs. ALFRED ADRIAN TODD, separation.

THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII:

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands or his deputy, greeting: You are commanded to summon Alfred Adrian Todd, defendant in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the May term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 4th day of May next, at ten o'clock a. m. to show cause why the claim

of Louisa Marion Todd, plaintiff should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed petition.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness Hon. Alfred W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit at Honolulu, Oahu, this 13th day of February, 1896.

(Sign) HENRY SMITH, Clerk.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original summons in said cause, and that said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause until the next August term of this Court.